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Library Economy and Bibliography

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OCTOBER, 1905

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EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

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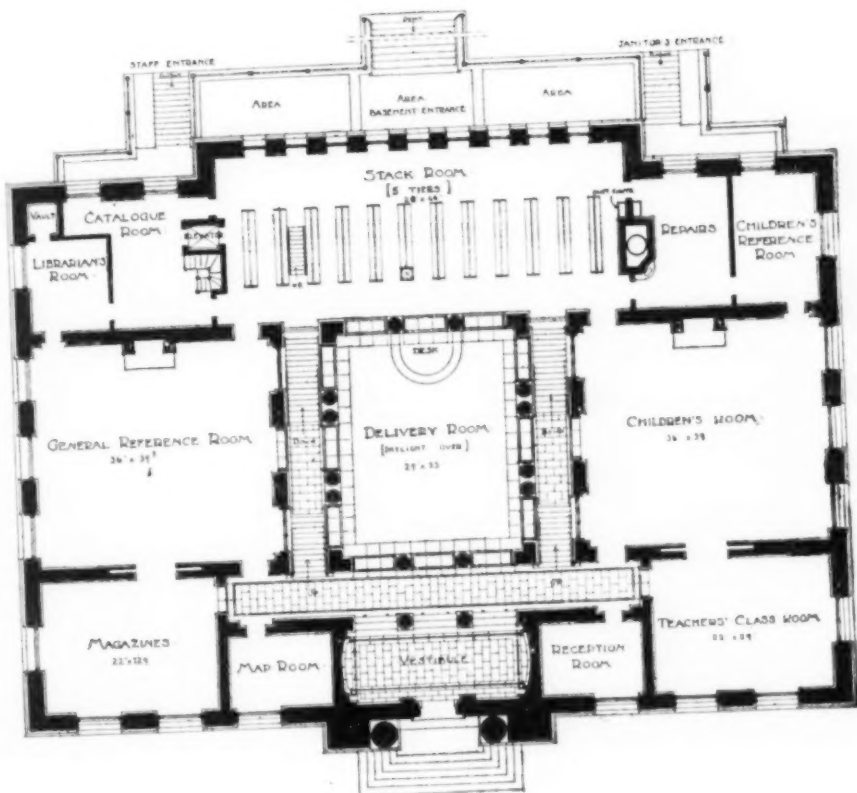
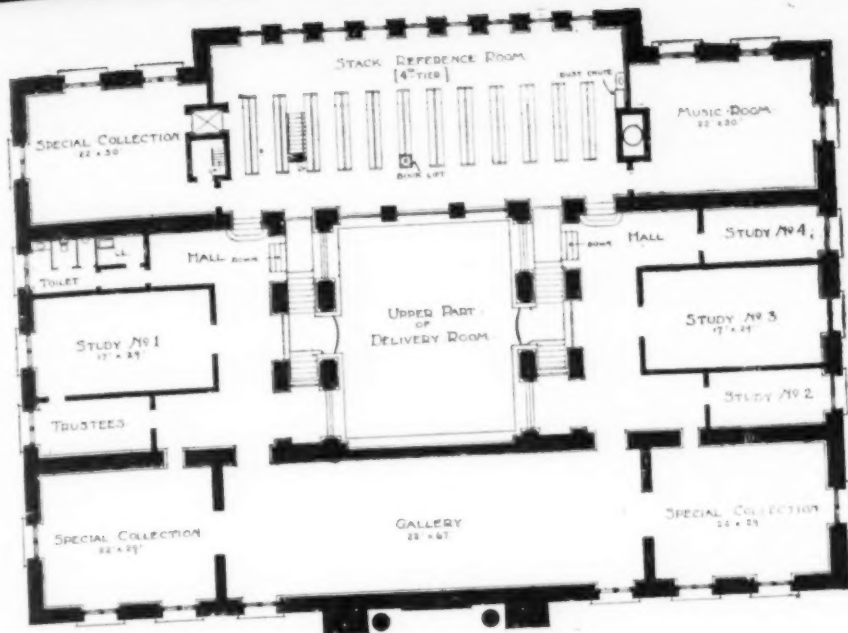
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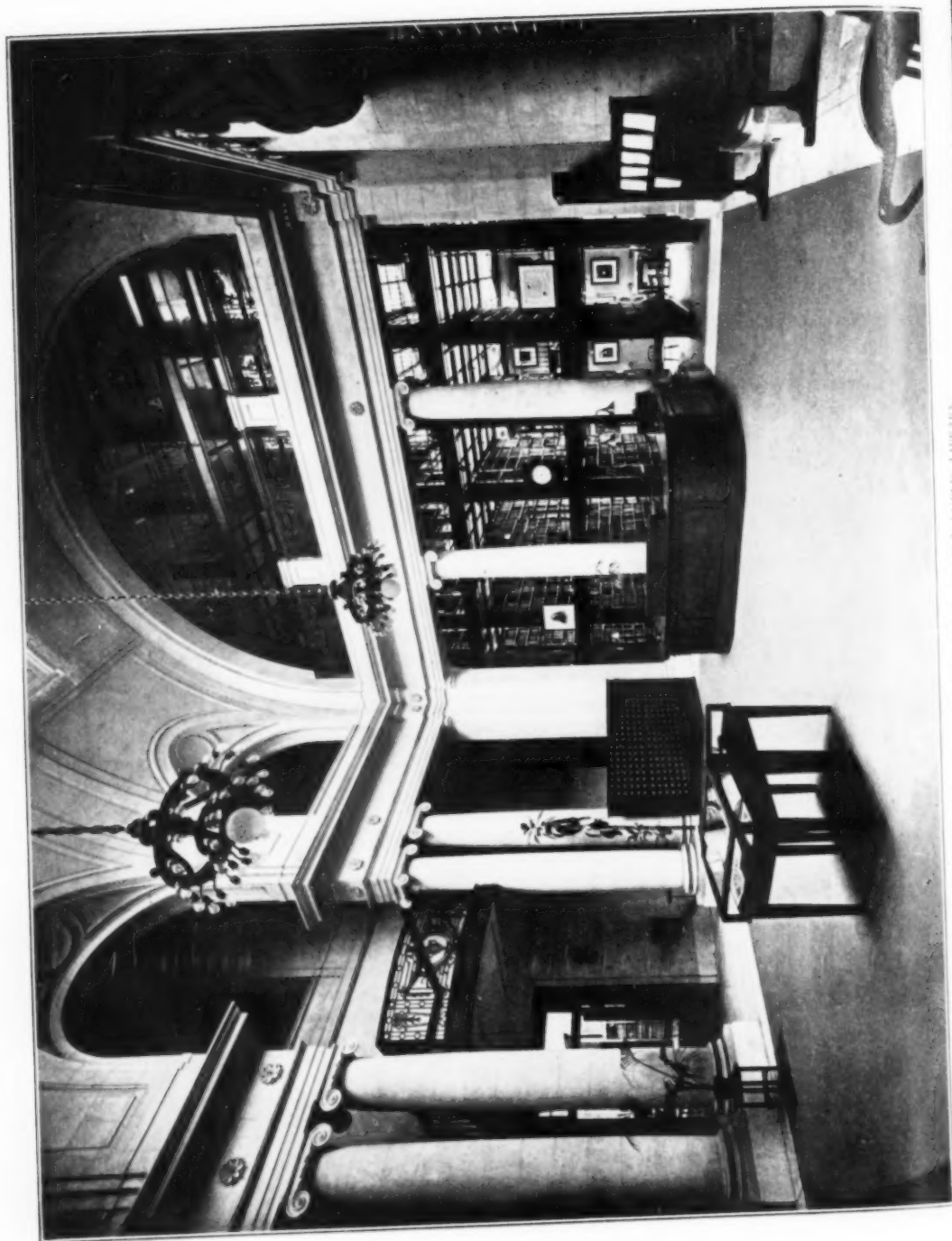
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 30

OCTOBER, 1905

NO. 10

ANNOUNCEMENT was made at Lake Placid of the selection of Narragansett Pier as the place of the American Library Association Conference next year, the time chosen being the first week in July. This is in accord with the decision of the Portland Council to meet at some place "near New York or Philadelphia," and it will probably result in giving the Association a conference like those of Magnolia and Niagara, much more representative of the strength of the membership than those of the last two years. It was evidently the general feeling of the Portland meeting that after two successive conferences in the southwest and extreme northwest, both involving much travel and considerable expense, it was time for the Association to meet nearer the center of library population, giving opportunity for a larger attendance and fuller discussion than had been possible in connection with the St. Louis Exposition meeting of 1904 or the Portland Exposition meeting of 1905. It is to be hoped that the conference, in plan and arrangement, will give full recognition to this feeling. A thoroughly "business" conference, with practical subjects briefly and cogently presented, and with opportunity for discussion, is what is needed this year; and the chief means to this end must be found in the reduction of the formal program, both in subjects and in number of set papers and addresses. The sections will need special consideration, as for the past two years their meetings have been necessarily more or less perfunctory. The difficulty of compression, in planning for the annual meeting of so varied and active a body as the A. L. A. has become is a serious one; but its solution will probably lie in the elimination of "frills" and adherence to a few representative and practical topics.

THE severance of Mr. Dewey's official relations with the state of New York is, of course, a matter of prime interest—and practically of national importance—in the library world. Mr. Dewey's services and in-

fluence as state librarian of New York are too well known to need presentation here. He has held that position since 1889, and during that period his brilliant powers of initiative and invention, his library enthusiasm and leadership, in addition to the great work they have accomplished on a national and international scale, have established and developed the travelling libraries and home education departments of the state, extended and strengthened the state library school, and given the New York State Library leadership in state library work. There is, on the other hand, fair grounds for Commissioner Draper's statement that Mr. Dewey, as state librarian, had long been "a storm center," for the very qualities that have made him so potent a force in library development have also roused antagonism and made many difficulties in his career. The resolutions adopted at the Lake Placid meeting state, with no exaggeration, the services he has rendered and the estimation in which he is held by his associates in the library field. His relations with the library profession cannot be terminated by any act of his own or of others, for his life and enthusiasm are bound up with the cause of library progress; but his relations as a working librarian may be modified because of the two facts that he is now associated with other interests and lines of work, and that there is no vacant place in the library world adequate to his capabilities.

THERE has been much concern about the future of the New York State Library School, which followed Mr. Dewey from Columbia College to the New York State Library. That was not only the pioneer in organized library education, but has continued to hold a foremost place in professional education. It is gratifying to note that there is every indication that this school will remain in the Empire state and in all probability under the fostering care of the state. Both the vice-chancellor of the Board of Regents and the state commissioner of education are on record as stat-

ing that there is no intention to discontinue the library school or to separate it from its present environment, and it is to be hoped that under new administration its old usefulness may be continued and increased. It is most unfortunate that the state of Mrs. Fairchild's health necessitated her resignation at this time—a resignation absolutely disconnected from the Dewey incident. The library profession, and particularly the graduates of the New York State Library School, hold her in equal professional respect and personal affection as one of the best women executives developed within the library field. While it is scarcely likely that she will be able to take part in any reorganization of the school or its immediate development, it is to be hoped that with time she may again take the place that she has earned, of capable leadership on the educational side of the profession which she has adorned and in which she has endeared herself to so many.

"LIBRARY week" at Lake Placid was, in its sixth year, the most successful state conference yet held, the attendance being over 200 and exceeding the registry for the entire A. L. A. Conference at Lake Placid in 1894. The fact that a state meeting now exceeds in attendance the national meeting of a dozen years ago is striking proof of the advance of library organization and of the enlightened interest of librarians in the larger relations of the work. Both the spring meeting at Atlantic City and the autumn meeting at Lake Placid have become opportunities for general consultation and for meetings of committees of the A. L. A., so that much of the national business is done at these interstate and state conferences. At the Lake Placid meeting progress was made in the organization of the American Library Institute, on a somewhat different basis than at first proposed. At the same time, the danger of over-organization within library circles was illustrated by the fact that there were so many board and committee meetings scheduled that many members of the A. L. A. whose presence at the general sessions was most desirable were chronically withdrawn from these sessions by the specific demands on their time. In addition, no board had opportunity really to do its work adequately because of the meeting of another

board or committee, which followed so promptly, with more or less variation of membership, that the kaleidoscopic changes were perplexing and difficult. With the growth of the national association and the natural development of plans for centralizing its activities, there are of course many questions to be considered and discussed. But a multiplicity of committee meetings and special conferences, each impinging more or less upon one another in subject and often varying but slightly in membership, tends to keep matters moving in a circle instead of sending them forward in a direct line of advance.

Communications

THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

I WISH to express, through the LIBRARY JOURNAL, my genuine satisfaction with the new appointments on the Publishing Board. Personally I am extremely pleased with my release, after long service, from a responsible position on the board, but that is a trifle compared with my confident belief that the nationalizing of the board by bringing in the Western element, and the practical union of its work with that of the League of Library Commissions, open before it a splendid future of usefulness.

The one thing needful now is that the handsome endowment provided by the generosity of Mr. Carnegie should be largely increased to give the board an income commensurate with its possibilities of good.

W. I. FLETCHER.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY, }
Amherst, Mass. }

STANDARD SIZES FOR PAMPHLETS

THOSE, like myself, who file a wide variety of pamphlets are aware that a growing nuisance is a constant variation in their size. It is now eleven years since the Master Carbuilders' Association decided on the following sizes, for convenience in the filing and preservation of pamphlets, catalogs, specifications, etc.:

Standards.

Postal-card circulars.....	3 1/4 in. by 5 1/4 in.
Pamphlets and trade catalogs... 3 1/2 "	by 6 "
	6 " by 9 "
	9 " by 12 "
Specifications and letter paper....	8 1/4 " by 10 3/4 "

This has come to be the rule in many price lists and catalogs that engineers use. Is it not possible for the American Library Association, by some similar action, to bring publications to a uniform size, greatly economizing both the labor of handling and shelf room?

TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

916 PINE ST., }
Philadelphia. }

LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN OREGON

By WILLIAM L. BREWSTER, *President Oregon Library Association, Portland*

In order to appreciate library conditions in Oregon, it is necessary to keep in mind certain other conditions which I will recall, even at the risk of travelling over familiar ground.

The state is almost square, with the Columbia River running along the northern border, and the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys running north and south and about a quarter of the way from the Pacific Coast. The railroads of the state follow these rivers and valleys and also run half way down the eastern side of the state. Here and there branch roads leave the main line a short distance, but stage rides of a hundred miles or more are necessary in many cases in order to reach towns away from the railroads.

Portland's situation near the junction of the Columbia and Willamette rivers has contributed largely to its predominance in size over other cities, and this prestige has been increased by the railroads following the banks of the rivers as I have indicated. The city has a population of 130,000, or about one-quarter of the whole state. There are thirty cities in the state having a population of 1000 or more, and of these, eight have from five thousand up.

Eastern Oregon — as that part of the state east of the Cascade range of mountains is called — occupies two-thirds of the area of the state with an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each square mile. Among these eastern counties there is one (Lake county) with an area equal to that of New Jersey, the largest town having about 750 inhabitants, and the total population of the county, in 1903, being about 4000. Malheur county, adjoining it, has an area of almost 9800 square miles, or more than Massachusetts, and the same conditions prevail except that a railroad passes through one corner of the county.

It is therefore apparent that the state is thinly populated except along the line of railroad. In many ways our system of government as to local affairs is different from that in other parts of the country. Every com-

munity wishing to control its municipal affairs is incorporated as a city and generally by a special act of the legislature, so that we have cities of less than 100 population. The people outside the boundaries of these cities are governed under the general laws relating to counties and school districts. The result is that when any community, not a city, wishes to obtain tax money for a library it must apply either to the county court or to the directors of the school district. The county court consists of the county judge and two commissioners, and their burdens are not light when you consider the roads they must build in a new country and the many other material needs they must satisfy. One of the chief qualifications for these positions, which are elective, is an ability to economize.

The one resource left to the literary-minded, under such circumstances, is the school district. Some of these districts contain ten families, and these scattered over several square miles of territory. It is apparent therefore what some of the difficulties are, if the initiative has to come from the people. The little cities have somewhat the same troubles. Light and water and the other necessities of municipal life demand their attention and money; they wish the best public schools they can afford, so that they are not without excuse in allowing the comparative luxury of libraries to wait.

Such are some of the conditions bearing on the library question in Oregon and such are some of the difficulties with which our people contend, but we have some qualities which are different in degree at least from those possessed by the people of the Eastern states. This is a land of pioneers and immigrants; men and women who have left their old homes because more ambitious and progressive than their fellows, seekers after better conditions and as new comers to a new country, ready to take the best wherever they find it. If it is a little city in which they settle, they find that there is some good reason, actual or expected, for its existence. With only 1000 or 1500 people it is the county

seat and business centre of a rich stock-raising country with prospects of irrigation in the always near future. Ranches fifty miles away are connected by telephones whose wires are the barbed wire fences. The country is growing and its people will not be left behind. To the common fund the new-comer adds his best and finds it accepted with eagerness. In such a community, and we know their name is legion, every means of progress is welcomed and the library will find its place.

Until 1901 there was no library legislation, and no public library in the generally accepted sense. There had been, however, for many years, libraries belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other fraternal orders; the college libraries at the state university in Eugene and at Pacific University in Forest Grove; subscription libraries and school libraries. All of them, including the school libraries, were the result of voluntary gifts and depended in no way on public funds. We may accept the year 1901 as the beginning of public libraries in Oregon, and to show the growth of libraries up to that date, the conditions under which the library laws have to be administered and the results obtained, I will briefly review the history of the Library Association of Portland, because in the main it is characteristic of the history of libraries in Oregon.

This library was founded in 1864 with a subscribed fund of \$2500. The use of rooms was donated until the present building was occupied and the other expenses were met by the dues of members and the gifts of individuals. At the end of 1900, the last year on a subscription basis, the library had receipts from dues of subscribing members of \$1930.58; there were 1006 members of all kinds, about 35,000 volumes; land, building, and furniture, which cost \$152,000; invested funds bearing income, \$40,000; real estate bringing a small income of the value of \$75,000, or aside from the 35,000 volumes, a total investment of about \$267,000. The circulation of these books was 50,351; the total attendance at the library was 56,750. Trained library service was used only in the year 1900.

In February, 1901, the library law was passed, principally through the interest aroused by the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. The law follows the Wisconsin law somewhat closely, but it adds a provision

permitting a city to enter into a contract with any existing library by which the residents of the city have the free use of the library in return for the library tax. The directors of such a library retain the management and are restricted in the use of the tax to purposes of maintenances. This provision in the law was inserted with the Portland Library in mind. In practice it has been successful. The library gives the use of its building and books, expends the income of its invested funds only for books, and the tax money pays operating expenses. In 1902, the first complete year as a public library, the circulation was 146,329 and the attendance 228,918 as against 50,351 and 56,750 respectively for 1900, the last year on a subscription basis.

A school district library law was also enacted in 1901, but as its use was optional with the school directors, little has been done to obtain tax money for the district libraries. The district schools very generally have obtained libraries, raising money for books by giving entertainments, etc., so that the schools of the state have 80,975 volumes, of which 18,715 were purchased during the year 1904. This law was amended this year so that ten cents must be expended on district schools each year for each child of school age.

Multnomah county, in which Portland is situated, obtains its books from the Portland Library Association. The library has not attempted to supply books to the city schools, except in two or three instances, for most of the city schools have libraries of their own; but it does supply the 60 schools outside of the city with boxes of books, which are changed at least twice a year, and this library also has 12 stations in the county, making in all 72 places outside of the main library where books may be obtained. Our interest in the county stations and the county schools comes from the fact that we receive part of our tax money from a special library tax levied in the county.

At the last session of the legislature a library law was passed providing for five commissioners and an annual appropriation of \$2000 and printing. Its powers are more ample than its funds. One of its duties will be to make up lists of the books needed from time to time, which are then bought by the commissioners with the district's money.

LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON

BY CHARLES WESLEY SMITH, *Librarian Public Library, Seattle*

THE "short and simple annals" of the library movement in Washington begin, as does the same story everywhere, with the earnest efforts of pioneer residents who had brought with them the traditions of similar advantages in homes they had left behind. Dim traces of these institutions still remain in the history of the various older towns of the state, though nearly every one has given up its active life. Here and there some of these old collections of books are being kept together and cared for with the hope that they will yet revive as the nucleus of active libraries.

The last ten or fifteen years, however, have seen the same awakening of interest that has occurred elsewhere, and the period has been fruitful of new foundations, new buildings and excellent legislation. Of the larger public libraries in the state, that at Tacoma was started about 1890, that at Seattle in 1891, and the Spokane Public Library in 1893. With the exception of one or two of the old-time libraries which are still open, all the others in the state have been the followers of these three. Thus far none has attained very large proportions. The following figures show approximately the present size of the different institutions: Seattle Public Library, 70,000; the State Library, 50,000; University of Washington, 20,000; Spokane Public Library, 15,000; Tacoma Public Library, 25,000. These figures show that all have yet much to live for.

Until the year 1895, there was no state law under which free libraries could be organized, although there were provisions in the state constitution and in general legislation permitting incorporated cities of the higher rank to maintain libraries by local legislation. The law of 1895 was the beginning of general organization of libraries throughout the state. It was not very complete and only one or two libraries were established under this act.

The year 1901 saw the passage of several bills making a very complete body of li-

brary legislation. One of these permitted for the first time a city to purchase a site and contract for annual maintenance when buildings were given by donors like Mr. Carnegie. Another bill provided the state with its first state library commission and appropriated \$2000 annually for the purchase of books for travelling libraries. The third act was a complete code for the establishment and maintenance of public and free libraries, including practically every power that cities or boards of trustees might be called upon to exercise in the organization or support of the same. At last accounts 11 free libraries had been organized since 1901 under this act, making the number of those that are free, and entirely supported by public taxation, now 15. The number of those that are entirely free but not yet organized under the state law is 8, making, so far as I have been able to discover, 23 free libraries in the state. There are, in addition to these, a half dozen others of which I have a record that are maintained by subscription.

There are to date nine library buildings in the state, eight of them given by Mr. Carnegie. His gifts range from \$12,500 to \$220,000, and he has given the state a total of \$417,500. None of the colleges has a separate library building, and the state library occupies a floor of the capitol.

In 1903, after only two years trial, the state library commission was legislated out of office by a law making the supreme court, the governor, and the attorney general, a state library commission, and providing as an appendage an "advisory board" of five members who were supposed to be interested in libraries. The state library was made the headquarters of all travelling and extension work, with the state librarian himself as the executive officer. This law was of course intended to centralize all power, but the only result it has had so far is to undo some of the work of the previous two years. It may be said that it has not had a fair trial, be-

cause the appropriation carried was vetoed by the governor. There are now 57 travelling libraries in circulation belonging to the state, and they are doing the usual good work in small and remote communities. Like their fellows in other states, these travelling cases are the seed of future free libraries. Several of those started in the last four years owe their existence to this cause. Extension work has been at a complete standstill, for lack of funds to pay the salary of an organizer, until this year. Two months ago the state librarian appointed the first organizer, and she is already beginning her work of visitation. It is believed that much good will be accomplished immediately.

There are two state institutions of higher learning, the University of Washington at Seattle, and the Washington State College at Pullman, having good-sized college libraries. There are in addition, at least half a dozen other colleges in the state with similar collections; three normal schools, in as many different sections, with libraries of several thousand volumes in each. High schools without exception seem to have good working libraries.

Although there is no compulsory school library law, the code of public instruction passed in 1903 permits the county superintendent of schools to establish county circulating libraries for the use and benefit of the pupils of the common schools. Many of the counties take advantage of this provision and are sending circulating collections throughout their districts.

So much has been accomplished in the very few years which we have had under survey—and these few years tell practically the whole story—that Washington is justified in having the highest hopes for the future of the cause of "the best reading for the largest number." Its legislation, with the possible exception of that touching a state commission, is well-nigh perfect. Any municipal body, from a school district to a city of the first class, can have the question of the establishment of a free library submitted to public vote on the petition of 25 electors. The conclusion is irresistible that no political body could ever tax itself too heavily for the purpose of providing itself with good books; therefore, no limit was fixed to the size of the tax which

might be levied. There are provisions for state aid to small, struggling libraries, in the shape of money or books, duplicating the amount furnished each year by the library itself. Ample powers are granted subscription or private libraries to contract with any municipal body for the use of their books upon a stipulated rental, and facility is afforded established institutions to broaden their work by extending their privileges to a larger constituency, or becoming entirely free.

The population of Washington is now probably three quarters of a million, of which something less than half lives in the towns and is supplied with free reading. The eastern part of the state is a farming country and contains many prosperous towns of from one thousand to five thousand people. It is a practical certainty that all of these towns, with their fine schools and their vigorous western ideals, will found free libraries as soon as the matter is properly presented to their attention by the state organizer. Taking advantage of the provisions for county extension, each one of these towns will doubtless be able also to provide books so that, through the rural free mail delivery, every home can be supplied.

Western Washington, with its mountains and dense forests, is more difficult to supply. Many of the travelling libraries now out are doing their work in the small towns and logging camps of this section. It goes without saying that the seaports and manufacturing towns will come in under the state law and complete the educational system as soon as they see their neighbors doing so. All told, there are about 45 towns in the state having no free library that ought to establish one at once.

With the state association of librarians formed last March, with the new state organizer in the field, with the impetus given all library matters by the meeting of the A. L. A. here this year, and with the general atmosphere of progress and expectancy that pervades everything and everybody in this favored state, I feel justified in prophesying that at the end of another decade the state of Washington will undoubtedly stand in the front rank of those states which have made the public library the crowning glory of their educational system.

LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

By LAUREN W. RIPLEY, *Librarian Sacramento Free Public Library*

In the number of its libraries, number of books, yearly accessions, total use of books, and use per capita of the population, California easily stands among the first ten states in the union.

The library made an early appearance in the social life of California. The Sacramento Mercantile Library was established in 1851, the first general library in the state; about the same time the state library, authorized the year before as a department of the Secretary of State's office, began to take form. The San Francisco Mercantile and Mechanics' Institute libraries followed closely. Other libraries of the same nature were organized in other sections. The free public, or municipal library, as we have it now, came much later.

The first general library law was passed in 1878, and under its provisions a number of free libraries were established. Several of these succeeded to the property and collections of library associations, and thus began life with an equipment of more or less value and extent. This law was amended in 1880, the library directors formerly appointed being made elective with terms of four years; all terms expiring at the same time. In 1901 the library law was greatly amended and revised to bring it more in accordance with the results of experience in other states. While not a perfect law, it embodies many excellent provisions.

The general library law provides that the governing body of any incorporated city or town may, and upon petition of one-fourth of the electors must establish a public library. The management of the library shall be invested in a board of five members to be appointed by the executive head of the municipality and to hold office for three years, serving without compensation. Men and women shall be equally eligible and the terms of office shall be arranged so that they shall not be co-terminous. An unwise provision permits the library to be discontinued upon the petition of one-fourth of the electors. Library boards have liberal power in the man-

agement of the libraries, and the legislative bodies of the municipalities, when the support of the libraries is not otherwise provided for, must levy a tax for library purposes, not exceeding one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation in the case of cities of the first, second, or third class; and two mills in the case of the fourth, fifth, or sixth class.

Boards of library trustees and the legislative bodies of neighboring municipalities, or branches of supervisors of the counties in which there are public libraries may contract for lending the books of such libraries to residents of the counties or neighboring municipalities. This privilege has not been very generally exercised thus far, but when the suburban and rural population awakens to the opportunity thus presented to them to obtain free library privileges, many such contracts will doubtless be made. The extension to libraries, by act of Congress, of a one or two cent per pound postal rate even for limited distances would greatly aid advance along this line. Such a law has several times been before Congress, but has so far failed of adoption.

As to the quality of their books, and the character of the reading, it is not possible to make exact comparisons, but the bulletins and reports of California libraries will show as high a standard of judgment and taste in the selection of books for the libraries and choice of books by readers as libraries generally.

Among the forces working for the extension and betterment of the library system in California, the Carnegie wave of library benevolence has been a potent factor. In 30 or more cities, towns and hamlets the wave has left enduring evidence of its beneficent presence. As incentives to the use of libraries, handsome commodious buildings are equal almost to good books and good management. Not least among the happy influences has been the western meeting of the American Library Association, affording an opportunity that comes to us all too seldom. During the past two years many meetings of

the California Library Association have been held at points distant from the center of its activities. The ever widening circle of its operations threatens to extend to the limits of the state, and no community need expect to escape a visitation.

The great distances that lie between the boundaries of California are scarcely realized even by the Californian until he tries to get out of the state for a short time. From San Francisco he travels north 350 miles before he steps into the state of Oregon. He travels south 480 miles to reach Los Angeles, and has many miles before him to reach foreign soil. Within a radius of 50 miles from San Francisco as a center (more than half of this space being water, salt and fresh) are found one-half of the cities in the state having a population of more than 10,000. More than 35 per cent. of the entire population of the state and all but two of the large libraries are also within these limits—the exceptions being the state library at Sacramento and the Los Angeles Public Library. How great a proportion of the state's store of books may be held within this charmed circle, I shall not presume to say, but it is unquestionably large. This propinquity has developed an atmosphere, a library spirit, perhaps even a generous rivalry, not only among library workers, but the communities themselves, with much resulting advantage to the libraries. To

extend some of these advantages to distant libraries, to awaken in communities not yet on the roll of libraries a conception of their needs and their obligations is an urgent duty.

California has no library commission; it is doubtful if the lawmaking power could be induced to establish one, except under undesirable conditions. But in the state library we have an agency already established, not only capable but desirous of fulfilling its obligations and broadening its scope until it shall become in all things a library for the people of the state. The ever increasing number of its travelling libraries widely scattered gives proof that libraries of some kind are wanted. The seed thus planted should blossom into a local library, perhaps with some initiatory state aid. When the habit of inter-library loans becomes more prevalent; when co-operation in book buying is practiced to the end that closely neighboring libraries shall not all purchase the same expensive and seldom used material; when the smallest library in the state shall acquire the habit of drawing on the state library for the material it cannot supply to its local scholar; when training in library work shall become one of the functions of this same state library, the purpose of many years of talk and work and planning will be accomplished. And these things are so near that they seem not an aspiration, but a realization.

SOURCES OF NORTHWESTERN HISTORY

By JOSEPH SCHAFER, *University of Oregon*

My purpose is to show, by a concrete example, how the library resources of the Pacific Northwest serve the needs of the investigator. In doing so I desire to discuss briefly three or four points which indicate how serious are the obstacles that must be overcome by one who would study the history of the Northwest from the materials collected at various centers within this region. These obstacles are mainly the following: (a) The lack of a good general bibliography of the sources of Northwestern history later than that of Bancroft; (b) the scattered condition of existing, accessible sources, and the lack of satisfactory lists

showing what ones are to be found in each of the several collections; (c) the incompleteness of the collections taken as a whole.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft is the father of Pacific Coast historiography. His work has been much criticised, and in some respects criticism is not unmerited. Nevertheless, we ought to recognize, with gratitude, the great service he rendered to the cause of western history by getting together his magnificent collection of sources and publishing his elaborate series of volumes on each section of the coast. In his books he notes the principal sources upon which his narrative is based, and since he possessed the most complete single

collection ever brought together, the titles published by him constitute the natural foundation for a bibliography of Pacific Coast history. Whoever will take the trouble to put together the lists of authorities used in Bancroft's "Northwest Coast," his "Oregon," his "Washington," "Idaho," and "Montana," and combine with the result a selected list from the same author's "California," "British Columbia and Alaska" will have as good a bibliography of Pacific Northwest history as now exists.

But the above-named books of the Bancroft series were issued fifteen to nineteen years ago, and in the meantime there has been great activity in the work of garnering source material of all kinds, so that the Bancroft bibliography is at present far from satisfactory. A new and more complete one is greatly needed as an aid to the student. It should embrace the Bancroft lists, and in addition all of the rare books and pamphlets, and especially all of the manuscripts that have come to light since Bancroft wrote. It should also embrace, much more fully than his lists do, the archives of the several states comprised wholly or partly in the Pacific Northwest, the more recent as well as the older newspapers, and all late publications relative to this section of the United States. Finally, this catalog should contain a very complete list of the government documents bearing upon all phases of our history.

The preparation of such a bibliography will entail a vast amount of not very inspiring work; but it is work of fundamental importance, and the history department of the University of Oregon is prepared to co-operate with librarians and investigators of the Northwest and elsewhere with a view to carrying out some such plan as I have outlined above. Until this shall have been done, students of our history will be compelled to flounder, with no adequate knowledge of the nature or extent of the sources which ought to be canvassed in order to secure a complete view of each topic treated—a condition which tends to repel the true student, and is partly responsible for the dilettante work from which we suffer.

The scholar will not be long engaged upon the study of Northwestern history before he discovers that the most indispensable sources

are widely scattered in various small collections located in different parts of the Northwest, and that it will be necessary for him to do a large amount of travelling in order to begin his researches. Collections of books and pamphlets, gathered with special reference to their bearing on Northwestern history, are to be found at the following places: Portland, Ore.; Eugene, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Helena, Mont.; and Boise, Idaho. Mention should also be made of the collection at Victoria, British Columbia.

At Portland the Public Library contains one collection and the rooms of the Oregon Historical Society, in the city hall, another. A portion of the Historical Society's books, together with many of its manuscripts, is at the State University, Eugene, in charge of the secretary of the society, Prof. F. G. Young. The university library has made some effort to supplement this collection. At Seattle, Wash., the state university library has accumulated about one thousand volumes on the Northwest, and it has in addition the local history materials, mostly manuscripts gathered by the state federation of women's clubs. The Seattle Public Library also has a considerable collection of Northwestern books; and the State Historical Society, with headquarters at Tacoma, has collected a number of Washington newspapers.* Montana has an active historical society which is publishing its annual volumes of "Collections," and has a small but well ordered library at the state capital. At each of the state capitals is to be found a collection of state archives. All over the Northwest are to be found men of means who are interested in local history and have made private collections; not infrequently the investigator becomes indebted to such persons for the use of some rare volume, manuscript, or file of early newspapers.

The several collections are not fully cataloged, and in consequence the user is forced to undergo much trouble and expense in familiarizing himself with their contents. For example, that of the Oregon Historical Society, which is the largest of all, is not avail-

* There is a movement on foot to consolidate this society with the new society recently organized with headquarters at the state university.

able to the student unless he is willing to spend the time necessary to make himself personally acquainted with the entire mass of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts; since these number some 6000, and since no orderly system of arrangement has yet been adopted, the task is an all but hopeless one. These facts are stated for the purpose of describing conditions, and not by way of criticism. The courteous officials in charge of the rooms are always glad to assist inquirers to the limit of their power; but thus far the society has found its finances inadequate to its needs, and the preparation of a catalog has been postponed in the interest of economy. Its energies have been devoted to collecting materials, and to publishing a portion of the valuable manuscripts which have come into its possession. Five volumes of the *Historical Quarterly*, its official journal, have already been issued, also several separate publications, the most important of which is "The journals and letters of Nathaniel J. Wyeth." Thus the Oregon society has abundantly justified its existence. Those who are responsible for its management are hoping soon to develop and organize the library so as to make it more useful to the investigator. It may be of interest to some to know that the writer of this paper has in preparation a list of the most important books in the Oregon society's collection, and he would be glad to combine this with catalogs of the other leading Northwestern collections. A bibliography showing after each title of a very rare book the place or places in which it may be found would greatly simplify the historian's problem. Co-operation among historians and investigators ought to make such a list possible within a very short time. Once made, an annual statement of accessions to the various collections could readily be added, and in this manner one of the obstacles to research could be removed.

The third obstacle met with is even more serious than the two discussed above. It is found in the relative incompleteness of the collections of Northwestern materials when these collections are taken in their entirety. As already stated, Mr. Bancroft got together at San Francisco a collection which for the time was remarkably complete; but his library is carefully closed to the world and might as

well be non-existent so far as concerns any service it now renders to scholars. Should it remain at the same place and be opened to the public, San Francisco would be the best center for the study of Northwestern history. Setting the Bancroft library aside, we discover many gaps in our printed sources which can be bridged, if at all, only by searching the catalogs of some of the great book collections in older sections of the United States, such as the Library of Congress, the Harvard Library, and that of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Outside libraries must be resorted to also for materials which, while bearing only indirectly on Northwestern history, are nevertheless essential to the thorough understanding of the subject. For example, we have in the Northwest very few of the sources of California history; yet, both in its earlier and in its later phases, the development of the Northwest is so closely interwoven with that of California as to render some knowledge of California sources indispensable if one is to give a true account of the northern region. By going to the California State Library at Sacramento the investigator can find many of the books needed, as well as a magnificent collection of California newspapers which have been carefully indexed and rendered perfectly available; at Berkeley, San Francisco, Stanford University, and Los Angeles he will find much pamphlet and manuscript material.

For the relation of the Northwest to the Mississippi Valley the Wisconsin collection is peculiarly rich; and since this library also contains a relatively complete list of the government documents bearing upon Northwestern history (a department in which local libraries are sadly deficient) it is one of the best places in which to supplement Northwestern collections.

To sum up this discussion, it may be said that he who would study at first hand all phases of Northwestern history must familiarize himself not only with the library resources of the Northwest itself, but also, to some extent at least, with those of California and the Middle West. Work in local collections could be greatly facilitated by attention to cataloging, and especially by the publication of a general bibliography and special library book-lists.

If the general impression made by this paper is a gloomy one no apology can be demanded of the writer after the above statement of conditions. It is the simple truth that there are many obstacles to the study of every branch of history in this region, owing to the comparatively undeveloped character of our libraries. He whose work has been wholly in Eastern and Middle Western libraries can hardly be expected to appreciate the difficulties with which we have to contend. We feel keenly our want of adequate library facilities along almost every line. The Pacific Northwest possesses a multitude of good things, but as a section it needs books, hundreds of thousands of books. Great progress has already been made in the matter of starting libraries, and the report received from Seattle is certainly cheering. We rejoice that there is already in existence one collection of 70,000 volumes. The state universities and the colleges are building up their resources as fast as they can, but their means are never equal to their necessities. Unless large sums of money can be procured for the purpose, the Northwest must long remain deficient in library equipment, to the untold injury of its people. Money can, in a way, be made to do for a community in this respect what age and

a long development are commonly supposed to do. San Francisco is practically no older as an American community than Portland, yet it can to-day afford the scholar access to libraries aggregating more than 600,000 volumes, or twelve times the number available in this city. The difference must be credited to the wise use of money, not to time or the natural effect of historical evolution. There private fortunes as well as public taxes have been employed in fostering library development; here men of wealth, while doing much for their communities in other ways, have not yet begun to interest themselves in this method of social betterment.

The distinctly hopeful thing in our present situation is the fact that the people of the Northwest appreciate their needs in the line of library equipment, and are earnest in the determination to meet them. I have faith to believe that if the national Library Association should visit us ten years from this time the Eastern librarians would find conditions much improved; possibly they might find, by that time, in a few places, libraries of several hundred thousand volumes, and they would be certain to find a large number of smaller book collections scattered over every state in this group of states.

CALIFORNIA AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR THE SCHOLAR

BY MELVIN G. DODGE, *Associate Librarian, Stanford University*

I HAVE been greatly impressed by the amount of literature on the resources of California, and I find that all writers have much of praise for that state. From Californians this might be expected, for as one writer has said, they love their state with a "fierce affection," and are "impatient of outside criticism." It is not difficult, however, to find the strongest words of praise from others. Yet, a few, visiting the state for a short time and expecting to see evidences of years of civilization, no disagreeable fogs or winds or frost, return to their homes having found the land and the climate least worthy of their praise, claiming that Californians are the worst liars on earth.

In his address in 1899 before the Califor-

nia Library Association the president for that year said: "It depends upon us to remove from our state the reproach that there is so little material in it for the use of scholars." He was no doubt referring especially to the "material" to be found on the shelves of libraries. In treating of the subject I would make it somewhat broader, for books (although of prime importance) are not all that makes desirable a location in which to live. Let us see, then, what the state has to offer, and to the scholar especially who, whether in science or literature or art, wishes to do productive work.

Briefly speaking, the scholar must consider: (1) physical environment, including climate, the land — its beauty, fertility, etc., geograph-

ical position; (2) intellectual environment, including schools and universities, libraries and laboratories; and (3) a certain freedom of life, the result of environment, both physical and intellectual.

Taking these points in order I will speak of the physical environment first. The climate of California is such that the student neither in winter nor in summer experiences the decided inconveniences which are usual in other parts of the temperate zone. It is not sultry in summer; it is not frigid in winter. It is like a summer resort and yet none the less a winter resort. One may accomplish more, other things being equal, because nature seems to be in harmony with the worker, and accomplish better, because there is little reason for discontent. . . . The position of California geographically is in some ways not at the present time advantageous to the scholar. It would seem, however, to be largely in the same way that all new countries have been at a disadvantage. Most of the learned convocations are held at places in the East. The largest libraries with their many and valuable books are east of the Mississippi, necessitating delay and expenditure of money in getting what is desired, if indeed loans may be had at all. In fact California is at a disadvantage just so long as the center of wealth and population and activity are several days removed.

The second matter to be considered in connection with residence is that of intellectual environment. California is rich in schools and universities. Mr. Lummis, editor of *Out West*, who has prepared some statistics along this line, says that the state is "in ratio to population better educated, with as good schools and more of them, and larger enrollment." The state has two universities and 15 colleges. The state university, though but 36 years of age, ranks in size third in the United States.

Indeed, the scholar will find an atmosphere congenial and helpful, and in increasing degree books ready at hand for his use. Special and exhaustive collections on different subjects are becoming more numerous, while the general libraries are being well selected, and gradually assuming magnificent proportions.

For the study of California history the scholar naturally turns to California for his information. As a matter of fact the libraries

of the state are well equipped so far as local historical documents are concerned, better perhaps than any other state or country in the world.

In this connection I wish to mention a few of the collections which the libraries of California are making available to a large local patronage, or by inter-library loans to the scholar anywhere in the state.

The state library at Sacramento was founded in 1850, and during its 55 years of existence it has acquired 125,000 volumes. Notable is the collection of early state archives, and the newspapers from every county. To one studying any phase of Californian history there is also available an index (just being completed) to the events as recorded in the daily newspapers from 1846 to the present time.

The largest collections of the state are in or near San Francisco. The public library of this city already contains over 150,000 volumes. I would not place great stress on mere numbers, but in this case the volumes are by no means fiction. It has strength in nearly every line of research, especially in American, English and French history. In its numbers are to be found such works as the *Rolls series*, the *Camden Society publications*, those of the *Historical Manuscripts Commission*, *English state papers*, and the *Parliamentary History and Digest*.

There is also in San Francisco the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, older by a quarter of a century than the public library and occupying with its 120,000 volumes and a downtown site an important place in the city. On its shelves are to be found a complete file of the British specifications of patents, extensive works pertaining to the mechanical and scientific arts, with periodical sets that are rare and complete.

The two large universities, each within an hour's ride of San Francisco, are rapidly acquiring collections which have been selected mainly by scholars for the use of the scholar and the student. The University of California especially, with its 130,000 volumes and book fund of \$20,000, contains a large number of periodical sets, proceedings and transactions of learned societies, both literary and scientific, all of which material is available to the scholar located wherever he may be

throughout the state. It is strong also in works on philosophy, and its Semitic collection ranks among the first in America. Here also is our best collection of Californiana, with the exception of the Bancroft library, which it really supplements, and of which I shall speak later. Probably more than anywhere else in the state the scholar will find here his wants supplied.

At the Leland Stanford Junior University the Australian collection ranks as high as any collection on the same subject in America, while the railway library also is particularly complete in journals and reports. Here, as at the state university, is a large collection on Germanic philology. Some attempt in all of the libraries noted has been made so that duplication may not be carried to a needless extent. The fact that more than half a million dollars is already being, or very soon will be, spent on structures for housing each of the libraries for the San Francisco public, University of California, and Stanford, means simply that preparation is being made for the proper preservation and use of these collections.

San Francisco also contains other large collections—on early voyages and Shakespeariana in the Mercantile Library; on natural history (chiefly transactions and proceedings of scientific societies), in the Academy of Sciences. Mention should also be made of the Bancroft and Sutro libraries, though neither is at present open to the public. The Bancroft library was collected for the purpose of getting together the most complete array of books on Western North America. And its owner succeeded, even more perhaps than he expected. It would not be possible to duplicate the treasures found among its 50,000 volumes. Everything that money could buy, or request could borrow, written or printed within, or relating to, this section was brought together. The Sutro library of perhaps 200,000 volumes contains many collections taken from the monasteries of Europe and of Mexico, purchased outright. It has great wealth in incunabula, and in the books earliest printed in North America in the sixteenth century by the presses of Mexico. It has been pronounced by an Eastern scholar the best collection in America as to number and quality of books of the fifteenth century.

At Los Angeles, where we are told the

population has increased during the last decade at a greater rate than that of any other city in America, the library facilities for the scholar are keeping pace with the other growth. There are fewer libraries, however, among which to apportion the collecting. In special collections the public library is rich in Californiana, and books on the Spanish Southwest. The Historical Society of Southern California has nearly complete files of newspapers of that section of the state, and an unusually valuable collection of Spanish manuscripts from 1810 to 1846.

Freedom of life is a term often used synonymously with the West. "Die luft der freiheit weht" is the motto of one of the great universities of the state. California has the largest population west of the great plains, and yet the average is less than ten people to the square mile. There certainly is plenty of elbow room, room for "spreading branches," room in which to put new ideas into practice. One is close to nature, and nature is always a good teacher. The Westerner, at least on the Pacific Coast, is not altogether as wild as he is pictured. Nowhere in the United States is there as cosmopolitan a population as in California. Its civilization in large part is not native, but transplanted. History does not show large migrations either north or south, but westward; and here in this westland Northerners and Southerners and those from other sections meet as they do not in the East.

Such in brief are some of the advantages and disadvantages of residence in California as they appear to an Easterner who for four years has been privileged to serve a few of the scholars now residing in that state. Among those once located in the West I do not find, whatever of disadvantage is met with, any strong desire to return to the East. If the scholar is dependent on an income derived from work like teaching, he also finds that salaries are as high, and cost of living not greatly increased. We hardly needed that Thoreau should have told us that "we have advanced by leaps to the Pacific Coast and left many a lesser Oregon and California behind us." Gold was the first attraction, but other things have appeared as the years went by and California still attracts, and what is better—retains.

THE VALUE OF A BINDERY IN A SMALL LIBRARY

A SMALL library with a limited income can greatly increase its effectiveness by installing its own bindery. The money saved in binding and repairs will purchase a great many books. The time saved by discarding makeshift and temporary methods of repairing for more thorough and professional methods can be utilized in binding the back numbers of the magazines, thus rendering them more accessible for reference. All this can be accomplished without increasing the working force of the library.

The Easton (Pa.) Public Library has successfully passed through the experimental stage of this plan. The conditions for the testing of such a scheme were ideal. Although thrown open to the public on December 5, 1903, 7,000 of the volumes on its shelves were not new, but had been donated to it by a subscription library which, under various managements, had been in existence since 1811. Of these volumes, 2000 to 3000 were novels in a very much worn condition. They were too good to be discarded, yet their life was manifestly short. The problem was how to render them available without incurring a heavy binder's bill, and withdrawing them from circulation for a long period, thus necessitating the purchase of a large stock of fiction to supply the daily demand.

At first obvious methods were used. Paste was applied unsparingly. Loose backs became tight backs; muslin strips were inserted to bridge the gaps between the book and its covers; loose leaves were pasted to their already loosening neighbors; and the book, formless, and so swollen in bulk as to have outgrown its case, was placed again upon the shelves. In this condition it would be handled on an average by three readers when it would return to the repair-room in a worse state than before. The process was repeated until paste had lost its efficacy and the book was laid away with a broken back or discarded with a number of leaves missing from the well-thumbed climax. The repair-room became crowded. The assistants could not cope with the day's work. At this stage it was decided to learn better methods. Works on binding were consulted. The books to be repaired were taken out of their covers and reset in their cases with better and more lasting results. Then an opportunity was presented of learning bookbinding. The practical ideas gained from this course were applied to the work of the library and imparted to the assistants. The result was such as to promise full measure of success and a binding plant was installed at the following cost:

1 saw.....	\$1 25
1 line band rubber.....	1 43
1 backing hammer.....	1 00
1 line creaser.....	1 28
Folders and knives.....	1 50

6 boards 8 x 12 in.....	1 92
6 boards 10 x 13 in.....	2 04
Edging above with copper.....	5 22
1 sewing bench.....	1 35
1 standing press.....	27 00
1 cutter (second-hand).....	30 00
1 job backer.....	53 31

Cost of plant.....	\$127 30
Lessons in binding.....	50 00

Total cost.....\$177 30

The records of the past fourteen months show whether it has been a paying venture. During this time 2544 volumes, not needing to be resewed, have been reglued, or rebaked and reset in their covers, or partly rebound by rebacking and inserting new backs in the original case, or furnished with an entirely new case. This has been done at the following cost:

Material (glue, twine, thread, paper, cloth).....	\$13 81
Interest on money invested at 5 per cent.....	10 35
Total cost of repairing 2,544 books.....	\$44 16
Cost per volume.....	017

In addition, 293 books have been resewed and rebound at a cost of \$11.72, or four cents a volume. The binding used was a cloth back and paper sides.

The local binder would charge for this same binding 35 cents a volume, a difference of 31 cents; so that the 293 volumes have been bound at a saving of \$90.83, which pays for the entire cost of the bookbinding supplies for fourteen months (\$45.53), the interest on the investment for the same period (\$10.35), and leaves a balance of \$34.95 to refund on the original outlay.

What the library saves by doing its own binding may be seen from the following comparison:

Binding.	Size.	Cost of material.	Binder's charge.	Sav- ing.
Case book, cloth back, paper sides.....	12mo.	\$.04	\$.35	\$.31
Case book, full cloth.....	12mo.	.07	.35	.28
Half leather, laced in.....	8vo.	.14	.75	.61

In calculating the cost of binding the item of boards is omitted, as the original covers, after the book is cut down for rebinding, can be cut to size and used again. Also no allowance is made for the cost of lettering the rebound volumes as the titles, if possible, are cut out of the original binding and pasted on the new case; or typewritten labels are used.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the actual working time taken by one assistant to bind a set of ten books in the bindings used in this library.

Binding.	Size.	Hours.
Case book, cloth back, paper sides.....	12mo.	9
Case book, full cloth.....	12mo.	7½
Half leather, laced in.....	8vo.	20

The chief value to the library in possessing its own bindery is not the money saved by re-binding its own books, however, but the increased life given to its books, by proper,

prompt and thorough repairs. Timely action in sending a slightly damaged book to the repair-room may treble its life. To learn how long books so treated will circulate, the history of the first lot of novels purchased by the library and placed on the shelves on January 16, 1904, has been taken as a fair test of the efficacy of the present system of repair-work. The data has been compiled from the records of the 89 most popular novels of the 142 purchased at that time. Of these novels, 31 have been rebound. All of them are still in circulation. The average number of times each volume has been circulated is 68; the average number of times each volume has been circulated in the original publisher's binding is 66; the greatest number of times any volume has been circulated without rebinding is 95; the least number of times any volume has been circulated before being rebound is 42; the greatest number of times any volume has been circulated in the publisher's binding and the library's binding is 114—83 times in the publisher's binding and 31 times in the library's binding. This volume is still in first-class condition.

It has been found that the daily number of books taken to the repair-room is constantly decreasing and that the increase in the amount of time expended upon the repair of each volume is more than offset by the decrease in the number of books to be repaired. Also the books, when ready for rebinding, are in a better condition than before. The signatures are generally sound; whereas formerly the paste used combined with the glue and the paper to form a brittle compound. This caused the back of the signatures to crumble away when the book was taken apart for rebinding, leaving a collection of loose leaves which had to be whipstitched. Not only was the time expended in binding such a book greatly increased, but on account of the deterioration in the paper its new life was materially shortened.

The experiment has demonstrated that a bindery lessens the running expenses of a library, lengthens the life of its books, and withdraws them a shorter time from circulation. No additional assistants need be hired to operate it. The original force, working more efficiently, will lay the ghost of the ever-returning novel. No more hours than before need be devoted to the repair-work; the cost of installing the plant is slight—it will pay for itself in less than two years; and the assistants can be gradually trained by sorting the books to be repaired so as to give them graded work illustrative of each lesson until at the end of six months they will be able to do all the ordinary binding of the library, and bookbinding will be an integral part of the library work.

HENRY F. MARX,
Easton (Pa.) Public Library.

A PROPOSED GUIDE TO THE SELECTION OF CURRENT ITALIAN BOOKS

FEW American librarians can have read Miss Campbell's article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1904, without being deeply impressed with the importance of providing works in foreign languages for our citizens of foreign birth. The somewhat complacent view that English books alone are enough for us can with difficulty be retained after a reading of this account of her experiences in Passaic. Moreover librarians, particularly those of the smaller libraries, will sympathize with Miss Campbell in the difficulties she experienced in securing reliable lists of current works published in foreign languages, especially those of southern and southeastern Europe, and in purchasing the books, once a selection was made. Our smaller libraries cannot afford to take the leading reviews of every European country, and it may be said frankly that as a rule these reviews would be practically useless for purposes of selection of books, were they taken.

Dr. Guido Biagi, the eminent director of the Mediceo-Laurentian and Riccardian Libraries of Florence, has read Miss Campbell's article with great interest, according to an announcement in the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* for May (16:86). He prints an abstract of the article, and goes on to recite that his observation of Italian books in American libraries, and certain experiences at the British Museum have led him to feel keenly the difficulty which confronts English-speaking librarians in the selection of current Italian publications. According to Dr. Biagi, the collections of Italian books in our public libraries which he visited were distinctly inferior in point of selection. The writer feels bound to add that his own observation of such collections accords with that of Dr. Biagi. Our French and German collections are generally much stronger and better chosen than those in Italian, Spanish, and the Scandinavian languages, for obvious reasons.

One of the most interesting features of the immigration "problem" is the attitude of thoughtful and patriotic foreigners of education and position toward the annual loss of scores of thousands of their country's workmen. In no other European country has the care for the immigrant abroad, and the effort on the part of his compatriots to better his lot and improve his status been more noteworthy than in Italy. In the admirable spirit which this patriotic ardor inspires, and with a feeling of sympathy for the foreign librarian striving to help the Italian immigrant, Dr. Biagi proposes to publish as a supplement to his *Rivista* a separate fascicle in English entitled "The best Italian reading." In this list he proposes to indicate the currently published Italian books best adapted for foreign public

libraries. He will also add brief critical annotations to each title, giving some idea of the scope of the book and its relative importance. Each title will bear its proper number in the Dewey Decimal classification.

It goes without saying that such a list should prove extremely helpful to American and English librarians who are purchasing current Italian books. As Dr. Biagi points out, they cannot, in most cases, read the books before purchasing them, and it is extremely difficult to procure trustworthy information regarding Italian books with any degree of promptness. We shall welcome this new venture of Dr. Biagi's as another indication of co-operation between librarians, and as a most practical relief to many of us. If it proves as successful as there is every reason to expect, it should, perhaps, open the way for further practical measures of international library co-operation.

W. W. B.

CHILDREN'S WORK IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH LIBRARIES

From The Library Assistant, September

IN America they catch the children by hook or by crook; the lady librarian goes to the schools and talks about the libraries to the youngsters; and coming back to the library she sits on the floor with a score or more of them and tells them the story of Camelot, of Achilles, or some other great place or figure of romance; they send books to the schools; they coax or worry the teachers into active sympathy; and they provide gaily decorated rooms at the library and a supply of books suitable to all children from the A B C picture-book to adventures that older boys and girls delight in. The children's room is a palace of pleasure to the children; it has flags, bulletins — *i. e.*, pictures with poems and lists of books — flowers and ferns in various corners; and the books are arranged all around the walls on open shelves so that the youngster can range at liberty where he will. Contrast this with our juvenile rooms. To begin with they are generally the worst in the building, they have no pictures, no open shelves, and the idea of a flower-pot in the room to contaminate the atmosphere would startle our strange conservatism. Nor does this apply only to the children's rooms, but to all. Our one idea seems to be to produce a building which is evidently a public building, severe, ascetic, and as hospitable as Wormwood Scrubbs. We forget that as a mere business axiom every square foot of the library should be attractive, even though we become slightly ludicrous at times, as do our American cousins. Then their work with the schools and their libraries is co-ordinated all through. Here, in Great Britain, we have school li-

braries and omit the juvenile department at the library; or we have the juvenile department at the library and neglect the schools. Again, the town with the largest system of school libraries in this country has the absurd age limit of 16 years at the public library. The child leaves school at 13, becomes an errand boy or faces the world in some other way, and by the time he is 16 all that the school libraries commenced in him has been forgotten, and the public library has absolutely no meaning for him. What we need is a definite connection between the school and the library; in fact, school libraries and well-equipped juvenile departments run side by side, with assistants in the latter who have even advanced as far as to study child psychology, who have learned the means of approach to the child mind, and know how to apply that knowledge to their work in the library.

CONNECTICUT MEETING ON LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

THE Connecticut Public Library committee held a meeting on library work with children in the Athenæum Annex, Hartford, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 3 and 4. The invitation to attend was sent not only to librarians of the state, but also to children's librarians elsewhere, several of whom were present from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The first session was opened by Hon. Charles D. Hine, secretary of the board of education, and chairman of the Connecticut Public Library Committee. He was followed by Mrs. Root, of Providence; Miss Fuller, of Springfield; Miss Gilligan, of Holyoke; Mr. Stetson, of New Haven; Miss Rockwell, of New Britain; Miss Twining, of Waterbury; Miss Hadley, of Ansonia; Miss Child, of Derby; and others, who all gave accounts of work in schools, instruction of classes in the use of books, the circulation of books for supplementary reading, etc.

In the afternoon the subject of thefts and mutilations was presented by Mrs. Root, who finds that more books disappear from her library on Sundays than on other days. Several librarians reported that pictures were cut out of books, perhaps because children are encouraged to illustrate their school essays. The general opinion was that the only way to keep books in decent condition is by the co-operation of teachers and librarians in impressing a feeling of respect for public property on children.

The use of pictures in small libraries was explained by Miss Fuller, followed by Miss Alice S. Griswold of the Hartford Public Library, who showed how pictures from magazines and worn-out books may be made useful when cut out and mounted, or roughly

classified unmounted. A general discussion on the subject gave Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, visitor and inspector for the Connecticut Public Library Committee an opportunity of showing librarians of small libraries some of the travelling pictures which she sends out. A collection on Venice and some of the Doubleday "Masterpieces of art" were hung on the walls.

The subject of "Picture-books or yellow journals— which?" was opened by Miss Hewins with a description of the exhibit of picture-books at Lake Placid. A table of the best new books for children and some of the older picture books was on one side of the room. On the other was a table of new books for grown-up readers for the benefit of the librarians who live a long way from booksellers.

After the meeting there was time for a cup of tea in the Hartford Public Library, and in the evening the librarians played old-fashioned card-games— Dr. Busby, The Yankee pedler, and A trip to Paris, besides working at Chinese puzzles and the German picture-blocks that were so dear to the children of forty years ago. A box of these games that were new to most of the party was in a trunk of curiosities that has lately been given to the boys' and girls' room downstairs.

The evening ended with gingerbread men and hearts from the Farmington "Odd and End Shop," lemonade and popped corn.

The next morning the subject of book-buying and aids to book-selection, and the question of duplicating popular books were discussed. The question-box brought out reports on the relation between Sunday-schools and libraries in several towns, a discussion as to whether a child who goes into the library to read or look at pictures should be allowed an unlimited number of books at each visit, and a statement of the relation of the travelling libraries of the state to small libraries. Reports on story-hours and book-talks closed the session.

Nearly 60 persons were present and the talks were all entirely free and informal. Librarians from outside the state spoke in high praise of the willingness of everyone to contribute whatever she or he could to this experience-meeting. One librarian from a small town said that it gave her more help than any at which she had ever been present. The success of the meeting is due in part to there being no papers. The talk was entirely free and spontaneous. Another reason why the meeting was interesting is that it was on one general subject. There was no business, no report of any other meeting. The two hours of Tuesday morning were given to one topic, the afternoon and the next morning had only two subjects each. The committee has had neighborhood meetings before, but this was central and brought librarians from long distances.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

At Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 22-25, there was held a conference in the interest of the adult blind that is of more than ordinary interest to librarians. The conference began its work under the name Blind People's Higher Education and General Improvement Association, and closed by adopting a new constitution and name— The American Association of Workers for the Blind. The morning session of Thursday, Aug. 24, was given up almost wholly to the consideration of questions of immediate interest to those libraries that have books in embossed print or contemplate getting them.

Mr. Charles W. Stansted, of Canada, read a paper on "The necessity of a uniform system of embossed printing," and Superintendent E. E. Allen, of the School for the Blind at Overbrook, Philadelphia, read a paper on "Libraries for the blind," which it is hoped to print in a later issue of the JOURNAL. These papers brought out an extended discussion, especially the former.

The recent paper by Dr. Moon in the JOURNAL called attention to the five or six different systems of print for the blind. Every one agrees as to the need of a uniform system, but the difficulty is to get the schools to agree. The discussion that followed Mr. Stansted's paper bristled with "points," "cells," "line spaces," and other technical terms. One suggestion was a compromise system of 140 characters in one alphabet. The discussion also brought out the interesting fact that several institutions have been conducting scientific experiments as to the facility with which lists of words containing few or many points can be read. The tests naturally favored the words with few points, one of the experiments favoring these words by 21 per cent. in the time of reading and 43 per cent. in the number of errors. These tests were between lists, not readers—the same reader for the different lists.

No action was taken on the question of adopting a uniform print, except that the executive committee was authorized to appoint a committee to secure the adoption of an international system of point print, or at least one system for America. A uniform system is bound to come sooner or later, especially when we realize that with such a system the same expenditure of money as at present would double the reading matter for the blind. Furthermore, it was brought out that some very important publishing undertakings are being held back, awaiting the adoption of a uniform system. This matter is of importance to every library that has put money into embossed print books, or that is expecting to do something for the blind.

Superintendent Allen's paper resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following

resolution, which was offered by E. J. Nolan, a blind lawyer from Chicago.

"Resolved, by the Conference of Workers for the Adult Blind in Saginaw assembled, that it is the sense of this convention that the public libraries of the country may more profitably expend effort and money in the sending out of embossed books and home teachers who are blind, rather than in the establishment and maintenance of reading rooms with sighted readers for the blind in the libraries."

The feeling of the convention was very strong against every form of patronizing. As one of the speakers put it, their work was of two kinds—to prepare the blind for the world, and to prepare the world for the blind.

The proceedings of the convention will be published, and those interested may order copies from the secretary, Mr. S. N. Roberts, R. F. D. No. 4, Battle Creek, Michigan.

S. H. R.

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY AND MR. DEWEY'S RETIREMENT

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, held on Sept. 20, the resignation of Melvil Dewey, state librarian, was accepted, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1906. The board decided that "in view of Dr. Dewey's offer to continue to assist, so far as he shall be able, in the conduct for the time being of the library school, the date for the taking effect of his resignation as its director and his compensation therefor be left for later determination."

The board decided that hereafter the library be in charge of a head librarian, performing such function only. The Home Education Department is made a division of the Department of Education, to be in charge of a chief. The first assistant commissioner of education is to have charge of the business affairs of the state library and of the Educational Extension Department, the title by which the Home Education Department will hereafter be known. The supervision of school libraries will no longer be allied with the state library, but made a separate division of the department under the general supervision of the third assistant commissioner of education.

In accepting Mr. Dewey's resignation, the board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the occasion of the resignation of Melvil Dewey from official relation to the educational work of the state is an opportunity for the expression of grateful recognition and sincere appreciation by the Regents of the university of the value of his services to the cause of public education and of library development during the seventeen years of his official labors therein—years which clearly mark an epoch in educational work in this commonwealth—and that Dr. Dewey will be followed in his future life by the most cordial good wishes of the Board of Regents."

A statement made by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, state commissioner of education, on

Sept. 14, paved the way for the announcement of Mr. Dewey's retirement. Mr. Draper said:

"Concerning possible changes in the state library I will say that all suggestions about political influence or interference in library or other department matters are absolutely without foundation. It is true that some reorganization in the higher places in the library seems imminent. The director has long been a storm center. As he was an appointee of the Board of Regents long before unification went into effect, and as there was much concerning him pending at that time, I have been glad to leave matters relating to him largely to the determination of the Board of Regents. The last two meetings of the board have been almost wholly taken up with difficulties surrounding him. The complaints from Jewish sources have brought matters to an immediate issue, but have not by any means constituted the sum of the difficulties. At the June meeting of the board after long and patient consideration it was unanimously agreed that while recognizing fully his services and wishing him well, it was desirable that Mr. Dewey's official connection with the library should terminate at a not very remote date. This decision was at once communicated to him and acquiesced in by him with apparent satisfaction."

It should be stated that the other recent resignations from the state library staff—of Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Johnson—although nearly simultaneous with Mr. Dewey's resignation, have absolutely no connection with Mr. Dewey's difficulties with the Board of Regents.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN LOS ANGELES

ALTHOUGH the Los Angeles Public Library is still a topic that furnishes the press of that city with abundant news material, no definite step has been taken during the last two months to carry into effect the mayor's removal of the library board, and the future holds little promise of activity in that direction. The removal, and the circumstances leading up to it—all originating in the displacement of Miss Mary L. Jones from the librarianship in June last, and the appointment of Charles F. Lummis as her successor—were recorded in the August number of *L. J.* The mayor's action, however, requires ratification by the city council to become effective, and so far the matter has not been brought up for council consideration. In the meantime Mr. Lummis is in charge of the library, where his recent recommendation, unanimously approved by the board, raising the salaries of 55 of the young women employed from 10 to 20 per cent., should materially strengthen his effectiveness.

As editor of the magazine *Out West*, Mr. Lummis has been able to present his side of

the library controversy fully to the public. This he has done in an editorial in the August number, entitled "Once and for all," which is here reprinted, with the explanation that "the Lion" is Mr. Lummis' playful name for himself—the editorial pages of *Out West* being entitled "In the lion's den," and bearing the device of a California lion, or puma, couchant.

"Once and for all."

"When the Lion first sat down in a Los Angeles of 12,000 people, over 20 years ago, he decided that if he should stay in God's Country he would Pay his Board. By so much as he preferred it above all other towns to live in, he felt beholden to work for it. And he chose in general the things he could do and that no one else cared to.

"Since then he has had many camps, but only one home. He has tried to learn a little in other lands—but always for use in the Chosen one. For something over ten years, now, he has been back at home. For all that ten years he has given nine-tenths of his time and effort to this community—without compensation whatsoever, direct or indirect—except the comfort of seeing things Done that needed Doing. It is some satisfaction to work in and for such a community. The first competent public movement in the United States to save American landmarks was born here and is now ten years old. Its local fruit is that already we have saved, for 100 years to come, 4 such monuments as no other state in the Union possesses. Besides, the example has spread to do good in many other states. . . .

"The largest and most active archaeological Society in America—probably in the world—is another child of Los Angeles, now 19 months old, but able to walk, talk and eat meat.

"The Lion hasn't done these things—the community has. But he has helped.

"In the same spirit he has undertaken now a larger usefulness—even at the risk of a nominal recompense (a monthly salary of the amount he gets for one story.)

"The Lion is now legally appointed, sworn and effective Librarian of the City of Los Angeles. For the first time in 17 years he is answerable to another human choice than his own—and when he cannot answer he can get out. Which he will. But until he does get out he is going to see that something is Done.

"Los Angeles has now rather more than 12,000 people. Its population is about 200,000, and the city is about 20th in size in the Union. Its Library is about 16th among American public libraries in number of volumes. In its clerical efficiency it is among the first. Since our club women and children are more alert and our time-heavy tourists more numerous than those of any other equal American city, our circulation per volume and per

capita is very high. But this is only part of the function of a great library. Ladies, children and tourists have a perfect right to read story-books. They should be assisted to get good story-books. They shall be. But an aggregation of 120,000 books, costing the public 50 cents apiece a year, should be more than a mere overgrown circulating library. It should be a place where scholars can find their tools sharp and ready; where business men can easily learn what is 'doing' in their own lines; where those who had looked on books as mere time killers or excuses for the club 'paper' can be taught the larger usefulness of them. The Los Angeles Library has a magnificent reputation for clerical efficiency. For scholarship it has none. There is not in it to-day a single 'reasoned catalog' of any value on any topic. There is going to be. A patron is going to be able to learn not only what books there are, but which of them are worthy and which are worthless.

"The Lion has no sores and no grudges. He went in with his eyes open—understanding perfectly that to many people any Change in anything is a hardship and a sin; he has no disposition to blame any one for this or for anything else. He has taken hold because he knew where, why, how, and when he could better an important public service. The Los Angeles library has done mighty well in a young growing city. Now city and library are both of stature to assume the larger obligations of maturity. 200,000 population, 120,000 volumes, \$60,000 a year library income (and growing fast) these things mean new duties rather different from those that obtained when half these figures were true.

"With the attempt to 'do' politics by gender and to 'unionize' public libraries, the Lion has no concern. These things take care of themselves. The boycott and the sympathetic strike have had their hearing and their day. The open shop has come to stay. Less than 50 persons are actively protesting in a population of 200,000, and they only because they have been misinformed. Presently even these 50 will be sorry to have advertised this public library as 'in politics' and in a bad way. Nothing could be more false or foolish. No person now extant can give a reasonable explanation of the cry of 'politics.' Not one now imminent knows the politics of the present librarian—nor whether he has any. The only 'politics' anywhere in the case have been done in the attempt to maintain that any public library of any size is the proper Spoils of the Woman Party. And Los Angeles is about the last stand for that theory. The rest of the United States already knows better. As a matter of fact, fatherhood and motherhood are the only inalienable offices of importance that depend upon the cleverest of God's accidents. Every other responsibility of size in this world depends solely on the way the individual discharges it.

"In undertaking this new public duty the Lion has no apologies to make—nor disposition to hasten the apologies which already come in from the other side. He is going to do his duty as he sees it, no matter what any one else does. He is not a 'trained librarian'—and is glad. There are about 50 already in the library. That ought to be enough. He is going in to be not clerk but manager. His good friend Paul Morton is not a 'trained brakeman,' but was general manager of the biggest railroad system on earth; nor a 'trained sailor,' but was Secretary of the Navy; nor a life insurance agent, but is now chosen to untangle the affairs of one of the great insurance companies. All these systems had their clerks; they looked also for a head!

"Sex is a privilege, not a qualification. But since it has been made the issue, the dispassionate statistics are worth remembering.

"No other public business of \$60,000 a year in California is administered by a woman, nor is expected to be. Only one public library in the United States of this size and in a population of this size has a woman librarian.

"There are only 22 public libraries in America of over 75,000 volumes each—or three-fourths as large as this. In 16 of them the librarian is a man; in 3 the librarian is a woman.

"There are only 40 public libraries of over 50,000 volumes each—or five-twelfths the size of this. 32 are managed by men; 8 by women.

"There are in the United States 20 cities as large as Los Angeles or larger. In 19 the librarian is a man; in one the librarian is a woman.

"There are 38 cities in the United States of as much as half the population of Los Angeles. In 33 of them the public librarian is a man; in 5 'he' is a woman.

"There are 78 cities in the United States of as much as one-quarter the population of Los Angeles. In 62 of them the public librarian is a man.

"The only public library in America of this category which to-day has a woman librarian is Minneapolis. Every other city of this class had made the change sooner. The only other cities in the Union of over 100,000 population where the old order still persists are Jersey City, of 75,000 volumes; Kansas City, of 61,800 volumes; St. Paul, with 54,536 volumes; Indianapolis, with 92,454 volumes; Portland, Me. [*sic*], with 50,519 volumes; Newton Mass., with 61,423 volumes—an average of about half the size of Los Angeles. In the cities of 5000 to 30,000 population and of 5000 to 30,000 volumes there are about as many women as men librarians.

"Many of the leading libraries of the United States are not municipal—with two exceptions the leaders are not. These include such institutions as the Library of Congress, of Harvard University, the Carter-Brown Library of Providence, the Newberry and Cre-

rar of Chicago, the Lenox of New York, the Wisconsin State Historical Society at Madison, and so on. No one library of this class in the United States has a woman as librarian. The state libraries are also in charge of men except the state library of Michigan.

"So are all the important government libraries—like the Smithsonian, the Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, etc. Tables elsewhere give the details.

"On the other hand, in many of these libraries—in most of the public ones—the 'force' is overwhelmingly of women. It is so and should be so. Within their experience women are the better library workers. Every man in or out of libraries will be glad when a woman graduates to be librarian of a library of the first class, or president of the American Library Association. And one will when her time comes. It is not that Women Cannot, but that they Haven't as Yet.

"The long and short of it is that the new librarian is going to maintain unimpaired—and maybe joggle a bit—every good quality the Los Angeles Public Library now has; and to add some things quite as important which it has not. If he cannot he will be first to find it out and make voluntary room for some one who can. This is a good public library; but it can be made better. It is intended to be. The city could not stand still if it tried. Neither will—its library.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS."

In the September *Out West* "the Lion" pays his respects to Mr. Dewey, in connection with the episode of Mr. Dewey's visit to Los Angeles in July last, and his remarks upon the library situation at that time. The article is entitled "Some flies in his own ointment," and its tenor may be indicated by the following extract:

"Probably no other man has done so much for the technical efficiency of the public libraries of the United States as Melvil Dewey—now enforced 'Ex.' Shakespeare is still rather more the world's creditor than the attendant who hands him out to you. So, in proportionate measure are they who make books and know what is in them as compared with those that know the backs of books, their numbers and their ordained places in the decimal system. But in this busy day there must be organization to put the brains of the few in the hands of the many; and in this function Mr. Dewey's services have probably been unique. For more than a generation he has been perhaps the most active and the most eloquent agitator for training, for method and for technical detail in all America. When he began, the public libraries of the country were unquestionably in a provincial state. He has done more than any other one person I recall to formulate them, to give them a system, to unify them, and to prepare for their service a vast corps of clerks, competent for the rou-

time of arranging books so they can readily be found and promptly handed out to such as happen to ask for them by name. If not the father, he has been the most energetic step-father of the library training-schools. He is the inventor, I believe, of a decimal system which, despite certain ridiculous mistakes (likely to occur in any inclusive system to cover the enormous publications of the modern world, which must from time to time meet its *reductio ad absurdum*), is now very widely in use. He is a man whose integrity, I think, has not been questioned, whose energy is tireless, whose ingenuity is great, and who speaks most fascinatingly and by the book.

"It will be inevitable, therefore, to feel that the present ending of his stormy career is a misfortune; despite the obvious and long-remembered reasons why (in the rude language of the Plains) 'his boss quit him.' It is a misfortune, though, like most clouds, not without its silver lining. While a temporary loss to technical librarianship it is a distinct lesson and gain for those qualities of business and manhood and common-sense which obtained long before 'trained librarians' were invented."

UTICA (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

UTICA had for some time felt the need of a new library building. In April, 1899, Mr. Pierrepont White sent a draft of \$1000 to the board of trustees asking that the sum be made the nucleus of a new library fund. In May, 1899, the site upon which the present building stands was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor, and a little later deeded to the library. There were many expressions of appreciation of this generous gift, and at the election in November, 1900, the citizens of Utica emphasized this appreciation by voting to bond the city for \$165,000 to erect a suitable building as the permanent home of the public library. This sum was later increased by additional bonds to \$220,000. Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia University, was selected as consulting architect, and to him much credit should be given for the tentative plan and for the preparation of the specifications, as well as for advice in the final selection. In April, 1901, specifications and regulations for competing architects were issued. In the following July the plans of Mr. A. C. Jackson, associated with Carrère & Hastings of New York City, were accepted. On May 4, 1903, the corner-stone of the new building was laid with very simple ceremonies, and on Dec. 12, 1904, the building was open to the public for inspection, ready for regular business on the following day.

The design of the Utica Public Library is modern Renaissance treated in a simple, dignified manner, in accord with the uses for which the edifice was built. It may be of

interest to note in this connection that this modern Renaissance style in buildings of a monumental or public character corresponds to what in domestic architecture or in buildings of a less scale is known as Colonial, and as such is associated with the early history of our nation. Being in reality the modern interpretation of the best classic work as modified during the great revival of art and learning, this style seems particularly fitting for library uses.

The composition of the main façade has for a central motif a pediment supported by stone piers and two Corinthian columns framing the main entrance. On either side of this central motif the façade is treated with three bays or openings, the first story having arched and the second story, square headed window openings. The material of the building is Indiana limestone and strong red brick, laid up in large white joints. This contrast of color gives a harmonious and interesting effect and an architectural composition which otherwise could only be obtained by elaborate carving and deep reveals and projections of stone work. The corners of the building are faced with stone quoins to recall the material of the central motif, and to give a sense of support to the stone cornice, which crowns the building.

The side elevation is treated with the same motif and material as the front. In that portion of the rear elevation which contains the stacks, the openings are treated in long, narrow windows, which give ample light to the stacks, and at the same time express the purposes of the building in a frank, appropriate manner. All interior courts have been avoided and corridor space has been reduced to a minimum, as a matter of economy.

The main entrance leads directly into the large vestibule, from thence by means of three broad steps to the corridor which gives access to all the rooms on the first floor and to the main stairs to the second floor. Directly upon entering the building the delivery room is seen. This room is the principal feature of the library and the one opportunity for general architectural treatment. It is carried the entire height of the building, the ceiling being a barrel vault pierced by a large skylight. This vaulted ceiling is supported by grouped Ionic columns, surmounted by an ornamental entablature. From the main entrance the entire range of stacks is seen at the back of the delivery room. On the south side of the delivery room the children's department is located, and on the north side the reference and reading rooms, each lighted and furnished in accordance with its needs, and each having direct access to the first stack floor.

From the entrance on Park Avenue two staircases lead directly up into the delivery room, so that both entrances are really under control of the desk, which is placed immediately in front of the stack and opposite

the main entrance. From this point the attendant controls a view of every approach to each room on the floor, also the staircases leading to the second floor and to the basement. This was a feature especially sought after so as to make the administration of the library as economical and simple as possible. The staircases leading to the second floor have balustrades ornamented in wrought iron and continued across the arched opening to the stack at the second floor level. Along the front on the second floor is a large gallery which is to be used for an assembly room and especially for exhibition purposes, and which is accordingly lighted by a large skylight. The remaining space on this floor is devoted to study rooms, special collections, etc.

It has always been the policy of those in authority to grant very free access to the books, this proving to be a privilege thoroughly appreciated by the readers. Consequently, in planning for the present building, space was set apart on each of the five stack floors for tables and chairs. This arrangement has so far proved very popular with readers who wish to consult many books on one subject, as well as those who like to read here and there for a little time. This also relieves the reference room proper from much of the short consultation of books, and makes the use of the books easy for those who might be deterred from one reason or another from going to the reference room. The construction is such that if more stack room is eventually needed, this space can be utilized. Abundance of sunlight makes this stack reading space especially pleasant during the busy winter days.

The children's room on the south side of the building is, perhaps, the most attractive, with its generous windows, its large open fire and rocking chairs, its low bookshelves, tables, and chairs, and charging counter. From this room through sliding doors access is given to the teachers' class room. The use of this room is actually represented by its name and the teachers are already finding out its possibilities. Exhibits in connection with school class work are arranged here and teachers are invited to come with their classes to make use of books, pictures, maps, etc. In this way many a child receives his first introduction to the library, learning thereby very early in his educational career one of the most important functions of the public library.

The building occupies a plot of ground 220 feet deep by 340 feet wide, situated between Genesee street and Park avenue, and is approached by a broad central walk, with stone steps at the line of the terrace, and also by curved driveways and walks at either end of the frontage, for carriages and pedestrians. The rear is approached by a broad sidewalk, which terminates in a flight of steps leading down to the Park avenue entrance.

MEETING OF PACIFIC COAST LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS, PORTLAND, ORE., JULY 5, 1905

REPRESENTATIVES of the state library associations of Washington, Oregon and California held a joint meeting in connection with the Portland Conference of the A. L. A. in the Art Association Building, Portland, at 2.30 p.m., July 5, 1905. Mr. Joy Lichtenstein, of the San Francisco Public Library, presided, and Mr. H. C. Coffman, of the University of Washington Library, Seattle, acted as secretary.

Mr. William L. Webster, president of the Oregon Library Association, in an introductory address, reviewed the library situation of the Pacific Coast, particularly the Northwest, and dwelt especially upon the benefits to the library interests of the section that the meeting of the American Library Association would give.

C. S. Greene, trustee of the California State Library, introduced a resolution in regard to the removal of Miss Mary L. Jones, as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. Mr. Rowell, Mr. C. W. Smith, Miss Russ and Mr. Ripley clearly presented the situation to the meeting. The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were as follows:

"Whereas, the Librarians of the Pacific Coast, in convention assembled, have heard with sorrow not unmixed with indignation of the sudden dismissal from her position of the Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, Miss Mary L. Jones;

"Therefore be it resolved, That this Association extends to Miss Jones its sympathy, recognizing in her a librarian by talent, training and temperament, worthy to fill any position in our profession. The Los Angeles Library under her able direction has in many ways served as a model for us all.

"Resolved, That we deplore the dismissal, without cause, of a trained librarian for the purpose of putting in a person who, however talented and successful in other lines of work, has had no library training or experience. We regard our profession seriously and count such an action as a blow to the whole library cause.

"Resolved, That we hope this striking example of the evil that politics may do in library matters will lead to a reformation in library standards, so that some real method of determining fitness for library positions may be enacted into law. We believe that librarianship is a profession so responsible that it should be entrusted, as in the case of teachers and professional men generally, only to those properly certified by a competent examining body."

Papers were read as follows: "Library conditions in Washington," Mr. C. W. Smith, librarian Seattle Public Library; "Library conditions in Oregon," Mr. W. L. Brewster, president Oregon Library Association; "Sources of Northwestern history," Joseph Schafer, University of Oregon; "Library conditions in Northern and Central California," Mr. L. W. Ripley, librarian Sacramento Public Library; and "California as a place of residence for the scholar," Melvin G. Dodge, librarian Leland Stanford Junior University. These are given elsewhere in this issue. Following the reading of the papers the meeting adjourned to attend the general reception ten-

dered to the American Library Association in the upper rooms of the Art Building.

A special meeting of the Pacific Coast library associations was called on Friday, July 7, by President Lichtenstein, for the purpose of considering a telegram from the board of directors of the Los Angeles Public Library sent in reply to the action taken by the association at its meeting of July 5, relating to the removal of Miss Mary L. Jones. All the members in attendance at the meeting of the American Library Association were present. The telegram, which was read, was as follows: "The removal of Mary L. Jones as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, was for good cause and not inspired by political or other improper motive. By the election of Charles F. Lummis as librarian we have secured for the direction of an efficient library staff, high scholarship, distinguished literary merit and assured executive ability. In the interests of fair play please give this statement publicity."

"(Signed) J. W. TRUEWORTHY,
ISIDORE DOCKWEILER,
FOSTER G. WRIGHT,
S. J. MARSHUTZ,

"Members of the Board of Directors.

"One member not signing."

On motion of Mr. C. W. Smith, and after a discussion of the matter, the document was tabled. Adjourned.

H. C. COFFMAN, Secretary.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS.

THE proceedings of the sixth meeting* of the Association of German Librarians, in Posen, which have been published in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for September-October, 1905, include several papers of more than local interest, notably one on "Uniform cataloging," followed by a discussion. Professor Paalzow reviewed the whole question historically, from its first inception by Treitschke twenty years ago, when Dziatzko advocated a printed catalog of all public libraries of Germany, through progressive stages of agitation and legislative action (300,000 marks voted in 1894 for the *Gesamtkatalog* proved inadequate), and of work delayed on account of the absence of instructions. The result, to-day, is a still incomplete manuscript *Gesamtkatalog*. Paalzow emphasized the national importance of the matter. Dr. Erman defended his plan of first cataloging all the Prussian libraries on cards (*zetteln*), and suggested means for accelerating the work, which at the present rate of progress would, he found, be finished in 20 years. Among other things he proposed to omit certain groups of books, at least for the present, e.g., funeral sermons, newspapers,

and club reports. After cards for the 11 Prussian libraries are printed, the other German libraries are to be added to the list. Discussion followed, in the course of which the insufficient funds for purchase of books in university libraries was again emphasized by Haupt, of Giessen. Erman's resolutions, advocating the extension of the catalog to non-Prussian libraries and the printing of the catalog on cards, and if possible also in book form, was adopted after lengthy discussion and some opposition.

Professor Wolfstieg's report on public libraries in the United States laid stress on the development of our system, and on the intimate connection between our libraries and our educational institutions. "The method of teaching," said he, "necessitates the presence of well-furnished libraries." He noted also a veritable "reading craze" among Americans, and their efforts to continue their education, after they have left school, by means of libraries, lectures, university extension. An interesting view of library methods was given, the organization of the New York Public Library and of the Library of Congress being described by way of example. Insistence on the importance of technical knowledge and executive ability, rather than on scholarship (as in Germany) was noted. The statement as to small salaries seems a little too strong. On the whole, this was a discriminating, intelligent report by one who has evidently kept his eyes well open while with us.

F. W.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

28TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 28th annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Cambridge, Aug. 22-24, 1905. Twenty-three years ago the association met at Cambridge, and its selection as a meeting place again this year was especially fitting, as it marked the jubilee of the Cambridge Free Library, which was appropriately observed by the town council and library committee, and of its librarian, Mr. John Pink, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the association. The meeting appears to have been well attended, with over 200 delegates, and the program sufficiently varied and interesting, while the old university town gave delightful opportunities for library visiting and pleasant entertainment.

On Tuesday morning, Aug. 22, the proceedings were opened in the Guildhall, when welcomes to the town and to the university were extended by the mayor and the Master of Downing College. The new president, Dr. Francis Jenkinson, librarian of the university library, was formally installed, and delivered his address. It dealt mainly with the work of his predecessor, Henry Bradshaw, in dealing

* See L. J., Aug. 1905, p. 478.

with the university's collection of 15th century books, and paid tribute to Bradshaw's rare qualities as a bibliographer, "a true naturalist" in the history of books. The most notable examples among the university's incunabula were described, and the speaker expressed his conviction that every library should try to possess a few early printed books, if only for their interest as object lessons in book making.

The next paper was entitled "After fifty years," and was a retrospect of the Cambridge Public Free Library, by John Pink. It was not read, but was separately printed, and gives an interesting record of the literary and library movement in Cambridge. Mr. H. G. Aldis, secretary of the university library, then gave a paper on "Organization and methods of the Cambridge University Library," referring especially to the free access given to the books on open shelves.

The second report of the committee on public libraries and public education was presented by Mr. Henry R. Tedder. It recommended, 1, (a) that special libraries for children should be established in all public libraries, and (b) that collections of books should be formed in all elementary and secondary schools; 2, that the principal text-books and auxiliaries recommended by various teaching bodies, including those directing technical studies, as well as University Extension centers, the National Home Reading Union, etc., should be provided and kept up to date in the public library; 3, that the public librarian should keep in touch with the chief educational work in his area; 4, that conferences between teachers and librarians should be held from time to time; 5, that there should be some interchange of representation between the library and education committees; 6, that the public library should be recognized as forming part of the national educational machinery.

The report was fully discussed, and the report was carried, together with recommendations that library authorities should provide a lecture-room in every library, and that librarians should become honorary members of the National Home Reading Union.

In the afternoon visits were made to various college and university buildings, and a garden party was given in the college grounds by the Master of Downing College, Dr. Alexander Hill.

Wednesday morning's session opened with a lantern lecture on "Book binding and book production," by Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum, delivered in the university lecture-room of anatomy and physiology. The technical characteristics of book bindings from an early period were outlined and illustrated in a beautiful series of colored lantern slides. A second lantern lecture followed, on the "Evolution of bookcases," by Dr. J. Willis Clark, registrar of the university, who pre-

sented a most interesting summary of the information given in his volume, "The care of books," supplementing the slides by models of the lectern and stall systems of cases. The subject of "library bookbinding" was then treated in two practical papers, by E. R. Norris Mathews, of the Bristol City Libraries, who dealt with library binderies; and by Cedric Chivers, of Bath, who described effective methods of binding and stitching. The discussion which followed was suggestive and interesting, and was finally adjourned with the purpose of resuming it at a later opportunity, but this was not found practicable.

"Co-operation and central cataloging" was the main theme of the afternoon session, but owing to the absence through illness of Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister only the first branch of the subject was presented, in a paper on "Library grouping," by Lawrence Inkster. This urged a more systematic organization of library activities. Under the title "Library politics" John Ballinger read a paper advocating extending the organization of the Library Association, in part through the formation of district conferences. In the discussion it was voted to arrange for three such conferences in different towns to be held during the coming year. A further series of library visits were paid later in the afternoon.

A business meeting was held in the evening, when the annual report was submitted. It recorded with regret the resignation of Mr. Lawrence Inkster as honorary secretary after three years' service, and announced the election of L. Stanley Jast as his successor, and the appointment of J. W. Knapman as honorary auditor. The libraries act had been adopted by 13 places during the year. Co-operative work in the preparation of a code of catalog rules was still in progress between the committees of the L. A. U. K. and the A. L. A. Meetings of the sound leather committee had been held at frequent intervals during the year, and the expert handbook, "Leather for libraries," had been issued without expense to the association. Invitations had been received to meet in Bradford in 1906 and in Glasgow in 1907. A motion to print all the papers of a conference, with the discussions, in one number of the *Library Association Record* was made, but defeated after an animated debate, during which various criticisms of the *Record* were expressed.

The morning session on Thursday, Aug. 24, was devoted to "Newsrooms, and Sunday opening." Under the title "Newsrooms, are they desirable?" the first subject was opened by Mr. C. W. Sutton, who considered the necessary limitation of the numbers of newspapers to be supplied by libraries. The discussion, however, dealt with the need of providing newspapers, instead of with the proportionate adjustment of that supply. A vote was taken, with a majority in favor of no definite limitations. Mr. A. Capel Shaw pre-

sented both sides of the question of Sunday opening, which was freely discussed with an apparent preponderance of unfavorable opinion.

In the afternoon there was a joint conference on "Library planning," by members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, librarians, and chairmen of library boards. Mr. H. T. Hare, vice-president of the Royal Institute, dealt with the subject from the architect's point of view, while Mr. F. J. Burgoyne described the requirements of the librarian. Both papers were practical and valuable. In the discussion several speakers gave the results of their professional and personal experience. A report of progress by the committee on cataloging rules, presented by John Minto, closed the formal sessions of the conference. Later in the afternoon a garden party was given at Trinity College by President and Mrs. Jenkinson, and in the evening the annual dinner was held in the hall of King's College, when a service of plate was presented to the retiring hon. secretary, Mr. Inkster. Of the dinner the *Library World* frankly remarks: "It was a thoroughly dull function in nearly every respect, without one sparkle of 'go' to enliven it. Another such annual dinner, and we have no hesitation in foretelling the speedy extinction of the function."

Friday, Aug. 24, was given up to sight-seeing, including a drive through Cambridge and the environs, more visits to the colleges, and a trip to Ely. During the meeting exhibits were held, in the Corn Exchange, of library plans, best books of 1904, library appliances, library leathers specially tanned, and bookbindings.

"LIBRARY WEEK" AT LAKE PLACID, SEPT. 25-30, 1905

THE 15th annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held as usual at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks, Sept. 25-30, 1905. The attendance was unusually large, owing in part to the meeting at the same time and place of the A. L. A. Executive Board, Council, and Publishing Board, and the organizing committee of the American Library Institute, and in part to the fact that many persons who were unable to attend the Portland Conference came to Lake Placid instead. The total attendance was 211, representing 16 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and Norway.

The first session was held on Monday evening, Sept. 25, the president, Mr. Eastman, in the chair. Mr. Dewey spoke briefly, welcoming the association to its familiar meeting place, and Mr. Eastman then delivered the president's address. It was on "The public library as a public service"—"of the people, by the people, for the people," in this respect

differing essentially from the old collections of books for scholars. Mr. Eastman pointed out that a public library should be established by popular action. No community is so small or poor that it can not have its own books for common use if the people can be brought to see the truth that they can not afford not to have them. The library founded by the people should be managed by the people. The library controlled by a few lacks public sympathy and fails to create that sense of common ownership which is a valuable asset. The private free library is not so strong as it might be, does not reach so far, is not rooted so deep as if it were the people's own. At present many of our larger and older city libraries, even when supported largely by the city, are controlled by trustees of private endowments, creating an impression that, after all, the library is a public charity. In time it will be recognized that public institutions, like city bonds, are safest because the faith of the city is pledged on their behalf.

The purpose of the public library is to serve the people. There is no class that does not have a valid claim on its resources and facilities. Many things in our library economy will be influenced by the underlying idea that the public advantage is the supreme law. This will determine our personal attitude toward our work. Is pay or service uppermost in our thoughts? Perhaps once we thought of the library as a good chance for us. Have we learned to think of it as the best chance for other people and of our great privilege in working to make it so? Details of service will be tried by the test of public advantage. The selection of books and their arrangement to catch the public eye will be determined by this consideration. In this spirit our very catalog becomes human and responsive, not to be judged by rules, but by fitness. Hours of opening and furnishings will be designed to make the public happy and comfortable in their own place. The library will serve everybody; the individual, the family, the school, the farm, the factory, the pulpit and the pew, and especially it will serve the civic life.

The report of the treasurer was read by E. W. Gaillard and referred to an auditing committee. For the committee on legislation Mr. Eastman reported, noting briefly the chief legislative provisions of the year relating to libraries.

Dr. Canfield then read the report of the committee on institutes. This reviewed the work done, and the eight institutes held from April 25 to May 18, which have been reported in these columns (L. J., June, p. 349). The hope was expressed that the state commissioner of education would recognize the value of these institutes and take steps to make them a recognized part of the educational service of the state. The committee then considered "the feasibility and desirability of a complete change in the methods of its work for the

coming year," as a result of its feeling that "the librarians of the smaller libraries are not yet reached in a stimulating and helpful way;" and in conclusion brought forward the suggestion for "a large number of conferences—call them round tables if you will—called for by the librarians of some large libraries, so located as to be readily accessible to several small libraries for a single afternoon's work, with but small expense on the part of those attending. These conferences should include only those who have been invited to be present, and there should be no public evening meeting unless the central and directing library shall so desire and provide." It was recommended that a special committee of three be appointed to consider the report and report upon it before the end of the meeting. In accordance with this recommendation Miss Isabel Ely Lord, Miss Waller Bullock and Mrs. Barnum were appointed as the special committee. Other committees were announced as follows: Resolutions—Dr. J. H. Canfield, Miss Mary W. Plummer, Frank P. Hill; nominations—A. E. Bostwick, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss Grace D. Rose. In the absence of Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Eames was later added to the committee.

The session closed with a few words from Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who spoke for the visitors from outside and brought greeting from other states.

On Tuesday an afternoon session was held, which was opened with an eloquent address by Dr. Canfield on "The service of the library in making new Americans." The forces that are fusing many nationalities into one nation are the church, the community, and the system of free education, and in the last of these the public library has an important share. Our foreign citizens should be taught English, if possible, even adults. They must be attracted to and brought under the influence of the public library. Nothing will so surely bring them to the library as the presence there of at least the classics of their own tongues. The demand for light fiction and sensational books does not come from the foreign born population. Besides the classics in other tongues, public libraries should have good translations, into foreign tongues, of our own best books on sociology, civics, and local history, and it was suggested that for these public-spirited citizens might well defray the expense of publication, if publishing houses do not think it worth while to do so.

Mr. Bostwick's paper on "Books in foreign languages" was read by Miss Lord. The circulation of foreign books by a library he divided into two classes, books that are taken out by foreigners to read in their own languages, and books that are read, generally by English-speaking readers, distinctively as works in foreign tongues, either educationally or recreatively. Books relating to American

history, civics, etc., written in or translated into other languages, are few and more are needed. The New York Public Library has for circulation 39,000 books in foreign languages, and last year their circulation was 140,719. The Brooklyn Public Library has 24,573 foreign books. The Public Library of Passaic, N. J., has made a specialty of meeting this demand, and during the first six months of this year its 700 foreign books in eleven languages had a circulation of 5720. The public library should meet the demand in this direction. Providing our foreign-born citizens with books in their native languages may not directly promote their Americanization, but it makes better citizens of them, for by giving them books that they are able to read the library broadens their lives and helps to keep alive their respect and love for their home-land.

Mr. Gaillard told of an experiment made in one branch of the New York Public Library. All the educated Bohemians of the neighborhood were gathered together and the purpose and use of the Public Library explained to them. They organized an association which is now raising funds for the purchase of books in their own language, to be presented to the New York Public Library. A book committee will purchase the books and a Bohemian librarian will be in charge of them. Other nationalities are to be provided for in the same way.

Discussion followed on the use of foreign books and the need of books on American history and civics and American life to give to foreign-born readers. Mr. Bowker, Miss Lord, Mr. Carr, Miss Van Valkenburgh, Miss Rose, Mr. Anderson, Miss Avery and Miss Coit took part. It was suggested that the League for Political Education or the patriotic societies might be interested in the question.

Mr. W. P. Cutter, of Northampton, Mass., then explained the interlibrary loan system of the Forbes Library. That library not only permits but urges other libraries to borrow from its large store of books and its remarkably complete and valuable collections of pictures and music. It has no catalog from which titles can be selected, but it contains everything in the "A. L. A. catalog" and the Newark list of best novels. Except recent English fiction, recent juvenile books, and the commoner reference books, the library will loan anything desired, provided the borrowing library will agree to pay transportation, to return immediately any item wanted by an inhabitant of Northampton, and to make good any damages. There is a great future for interlibrary loans, but the free distribution of library books is necessary for complete success.

Wednesday evening's session opened with the introduction, by the president, of Mr. Frank P. Hill, president of the American Li-

library Association, who made a brief address upon the work and plans of the national association, referring particularly to the probable establishment of permanent headquarters, and the organization of the American Library Institute.

Miss Caroline H. Garland, of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library, and editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, read an interesting paper on "Some recent books, and why." Miss Garland confined herself to fiction, saying that, after all, the under color of books is to be observed by each reader, for himself. The books discussed were classed as 1, what we know we want; 2, what we know we don't want; 3, what we are doubtful about, in buying for a small library. Animated discussion followed.

"As others see us," a review of periodical comment and criticism in the popular periodicals of the last three years, edited by Miss M. E. Hazeltine and Miss Emily S. Coit, was read by Miss Coit. The compilation was suggested by the editorial entitled "Libraries for men," in the *Independent* for June 15, 1905. The review was preceded by a paper upon newspaper criticism of libraries, by Mr. F. J. Shepard of the Buffalo Public Library, who was not disposed to consider the criticism that finds its way into the daily press as of serious moment to the librarian, though sometimes suggestive. The articles upon library work that have appeared in the popular magazines show that the public is really getting a fairly correct understanding of the purpose and methods of library work to-day. The necessity of suitably housing the library, the value of the various special libraries, and especially the many phases of library work—travelling libraries, rural libraries, co-operation of libraries and schools, books for the blind—have all been discussed in a fair and comprehensive way in periodical literature. The principal criticisms aimed at library management have to do with the supposed failure of the library to meet the needs of its community, and the large preponderance of fiction in circulation. The review was supplemented by Miss Haines, who contributed further clippings and showed the value of outside criticism and suggestion.

On Thursday evening the first business was the report of the nominating committee, which presented the following ticket: President, Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Brooklyn; vice-president, Asa Wynkoop, of Albany; secretary, Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of Utica; treasurer, E. W. Gaillard, of New York; member of institute committee, Dr. J. H. Canfield, to succeed himself; member of legislative committee, Mr. Frank P. Hill, to succeed Mr. Brandegee.

Announcement was made that the next A. L. A. conference will be held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 29-July 6, 1905.

Frank H. Severance, secretary of the Buf-

falo Historical Society, then spoke on the subject, "What the library of a local historical society should be." He gave a review of historical institutions in New York state, showing how they range from old and well-established organizations, like the Historical Society of New York City, to informal associations of pioneer descendants or others interested in local annals. Passing to the consideration of organized historical society libraries, the speaker sketched the growth of the Buffalo Historical Society and briefly described its work. In conclusion, it was said that the library should be useful to as many people who can rightly use it, as possible. It should contain the books, periodical literature, maps, and pictures relating to the history of the region in which it is located. The effort to be useful should not rest with the gathering of material. It should take form in invitations to the people to use it.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Walter B. Briggs, of the Brooklyn Public Library, spoke of the need of greater co-operation between the public library and the historical society in a town. Historical societies are often exclusive, welcoming only their own members. The public library might well pay the price of a few subscriptions to secure the privilege of referring readers to the historical society. Where there is no local historical society the library should collect everything relating to local history, should get information from the older people and preserve it, and should encourage young people to contribute all the material they can collect. Miss Hoagland of the Indiana Public Library Commission, Miss Bischoe, and Mr. Dewey also joined in the discussion.

The Friday evening session was held in the boathouse, and was mainly devoted to discussion of reports. The question of amending the constitution was brought up, in accordance with the notice given in advance by the executive board. It was proposed that Article 5 be amended by adding to the first sentence the words "by ballot," so as to read, "who shall be elected annually by ballot." No action was taken on this question. It was next proposed that the words "with the presidents of all affiliated clubs" be omitted from the same article, on the ground that the executive board was in danger of becoming too large for efficient work. This amendment was carried.

The auditing committee reported that the treasurer's accounts had been examined and approved. The report of the nominating committee was presented. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the ticket as read, and the officers named were announced elected for the coming year.

Miss Haines, vice-president, took the chair during the report of the special committee on library institutes and the ensuing discus-

sion. The report, which was read by Miss Lord, was as follows:

"The consideration of the report of the committee on library institutes seems to fall under two heads—the advisability of continuing the institute work, and the plan of work for the year if the institutes are to be continued.

"In considering the advisability of continuing the institutes, it seemed to this committee wise to get at the exact facts as to how the New York Library Association is reaching the libraries of the state in its membership and in its meetings. For that purpose the committee made an analysis of the present membership and of the attendance at this meeting. The total membership of the association on Sept. 27 was 333. Of this number, 76, or 22 per cent., are librarians or other persons outside the state of New York. Of the 257 New York state members, 109 are in Greater New York, 46 in Albany, 24 in Buffalo, and 12 in Utica. This leaves 66 members outside these four library centers, representing 40 towns. The number of public libraries in the state is about 600, and the number of those outside the four centers that we should be able to reach is, according to the reckoning of the State Inspector of Libraries, about 400. 40 of this 400 have membership in the New York Library Association. As to this meeting, taking the registration at noon, Sept. 27, of the 195 persons here, 58, or 30 per cent, are from outside the state. Of the 137 New Yorkers, 70 come from Greater New York, 26 from Albany, 18 from Buffalo and four from Utica, leaving 19 other state towns represented by one person each. Of the 400 smaller libraries, then, 40 are represented in the membership, 19 at this meeting. Last year's institutes reached 93 of the libraries, the institutes of a year or two ago 108.

"It would seem that these figures alone prove that the state association has a definite duty in carrying on the part of its work that reaches 25 per cent. of the smaller libraries of the state, and to endeavor to increase the percentage of the libraries to which it is useful.

"If institutes are desirable, there remains the question of their form for this year. This committee reports as follows on the suggestions of the regular committee:

"As a permanent plan the institutes as heretofore conducted have great advantages over a briefer session for a more limited territory. The conference with larger numbers and the better work possible in a longer session are of sufficient importance to make this seem necessary for a permanent plan. But a single morning or afternoon session for a few libraries would undoubtedly reach a great many library workers who heretofore have not been able to come to the institutes, and once reached they will, many of

them, come to the more profitable meetings later. To act as 'feeders' for the regular institutes, to lead up to them, as travelling libraries lead up to an established public library, the single session would be valuable. This committee therefore recommends:

"1. That the committee on library institutes be asked to try this year the experiment of at least 30 single session conferences for the libraries of a very limited area, but that the committee be authorized to carry on an institute of the former type in any community where that seems advisable.

"2. That it be recommended to the same committee that only one trained library worker be present at the briefer conferences, since the presence of even a second discourages freedom of discussion among the untrained.

"3. That the importance of keeping up the Library District Clubs, an importance remarked by the committee on library institutes, in its report, be emphasized, and that the subdividing of the districts for the smaller conferences be made, as far as possible, by the Library District Clubs, in consultation with the committee on library institutes.

"4. That the same committee be authorized to pay the expenses of the institutes and conferences from the association funds, the expenditure not to exceed \$125.

"5. That the valuable aid afforded by the office of the State Inspector of Libraries, without which the institutes could have accomplished little, be recognized, and that a continuance of this aid be asked."

The report was made the subject of a full and interesting discussion. Mr. Eastman spoke in outline of the past, present and future of the library institutes in the state, and their relation to the small libraries. He said that the minimum time for opening a public library receiving state aid is one hour a day for three days a week. Out of 408 small libraries visited last year, 114 are open not more than three days. Of these, 30 are open three hours a week; 13, four hours a week; four, five hours a week; 25, six hours a week. In 1903-4, 178 public libraries did not pay for salaries more than \$200, of which 57 paid nothing, 81 paid \$5 to \$100, and 40 paid \$101 to \$200. "These libraries will seldom be represented at any meeting. The cost of time and money is too great. The same is true of the academic and high school libraries. In fact librarians of the weaker libraries have very little appreciation of the true significance and possibilities of a library. How can we teach them?" So far as the institutes are concerned, he said that fewer libraries are reached now than two years ago and recommended a combination of the old plan with the new method of small neighborhood meetings suggested in the committee's report.

Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, expressed approval of the committee's suggestions and spoke strongly of the value of per-

sonal work with librarians of small libraries. Miss Beatrice Winsor told of the assistants' meeting held by the New Jersey Library Association, to which head librarians were not invited, and of the freedom of discussion which was thus insured, and recommended that trained librarians be kept in the minority at institutes intended to benefit small libraries. Miss Hoagland spoke of the work of the Indiana Public Library Commission in organizing new libraries and in holding institutes. Miss Doren recommended simple programs and few topics. Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, urged the necessity of awakening the community as well as the librarian, and arousing the interest of trustees, school authorities and political leaders in the library institutes. Mr. Wynkoop also dwelt on the need of interesting library trustees, without whose co-operation the librarian could do little. Other speakers were Miss Lord, Miss Corinne Bacon, and Mr. Dewey. The report was approved and accepted.

Mr. Eastman then took the chair and the committee on resolutions submitted its report. This included the usual expression of thanks for the courtesies extended by the Lake Placid Club, and appreciation of the presence of so many friends from outside the state, and the following resolutions:

"At the termination of Mr. Melvil Dewey's official relations with the library work of the state, the members of the New York Library Association desire to express their recognition of the value of his services. His personality has been central and stimulating in the great library movement which in this and other lands has so signally characterized the last twenty-five years. To him possibly more than to any other one person is due the present day intelligent appreciation of the place and value of the public library. He has been peculiarly successful in securing recognition of the public library as an integral part of our system of free public education. That which has often seemed but a dream or a vision he has made an efficient factor for good in the daily life of American communities. The intellectual world of today is under definite obligation to his unbounded enthusiasm, to his indefatigable industry, to his unflinching courage, and to his unswerving confidence in the ultimate success of the great movement in which we are all so profoundly interested.

"The members of the New York Library Association desire to place upon their records this formal but necessarily inadequate expression of their loss in the death of John E. Brandegee, long-time member of this association and one of the most influential library officials of this state. His intelligence, his broad sympathy, his exceeding faithfulness to every trust, his unselfishness, his indefatigable industry, his high conception of duty and opportunity, placed him at the very front of those who delight to render large and generous public service. The results of his labors at Utica are seen in a public library which ministers most efficiently to every citizen, which sustains most helpful relations with the public schools, and which is a power for good in many homes of the community. But the reach of his interest and of his effective service touched the library movement of the state and beyond. His face and voice were known in the councils of this association, and in the national organization as well. Seeking information that would help him in the discharge of his official duties, he gave of inspiration and courage and good cheer far more than he could have received. We honor his memory, and pray that his place may not stand vacant but may be filled with equal power."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote; after a few words by Mr. Dewey on the work and influence of Mr. Brandegee.

On Saturday evening the final session was held. It was announced that Miss Underhill found it impossible to accept the office of secretary, and Mrs. Adele B. Barnum was elected to that office for the coming year. Announcement was made that the executive board had received into affiliation the Olean District Library Club, the Hudson River Library Club, and the Mohawk Valley Library Club.

E. W. Gaillard then read a paper on "One way to popularize the library," in which he described ingenious and interesting special collections, arranged in the Webster branch of the New York Public Library, with a view to increasing the use of books on special subjects. There was general informal discussion, participated in by Miss Burnite, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. C. W. Andrews, Miss Avery, Mr. Dewey, Miss Ahern, Mr. Wyer, and others, and the meeting was then formally adjourned.

Three round tables were held during the week, with an attendance of from 80 to 100 persons at each, and much interest was manifested in the topics discussed. Tuesday morning a round table for small libraries was conducted by Miss Frances B. Hawley of Brooklyn. The work of the state commissions, need of correspondence courses in library work, securing and training of assistants, use of Booklovers' Library, and other questions were talked over. Wednesday morning a round table for children's librarians, conducted by Miss Annie Carroll Moore of Pratt Institute Free Library, discussed picture books and picture papers. Miss Moore gave a brief account of the development of sensational picture papers and picture books, and Miss Caroline F. Gleason, of the Utica Public Library, displayed a collection of picture books, both good and bad. Thursday morning a very practical round table on simple methods was conducted by Miss Corinne Bacon of the Albany Library School, and many helpful suggestions were made.

Bonfires on the lake Tuesday evening and a great cathedral fire in the woods near Iroquois Lodge after the meeting Thursday evening added the picturesque touch we have learned to associate with Library Week, while dancing in the music room rivalled the bonfires in attractiveness on Tuesday evening. The string quartet, retained this year for the library visitors, added to the general enjoyment, and delightful cottage parties followed many sessions. Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dewey were at home, and their friends enjoyed the hospitality and beautiful views at Iroquois Lodge on a perfect Indian summer day. Although the early days were cool and the first Whiteface party went up in a cloud and came down in a shower, the weather for the most part was at its best and contributed largely to the success of the week.

American Library Association

President: Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD AT LAKE PLACID

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

International relations: E. C. Richardson, chairman; Cyrus Adler, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, J. S. Billings.

Public documents: Adelaide R. Hasse, chairman; Johanson Brigham, W. E. Henry, J. P. Kennedy, T. W. Koch, H. H. Langton, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, George W. Scott, Mary L. Sutliff, R. H. Whitten.

Publicity: J. C. Dana, chairman; S. H. Ranck, J. G. Moulton.

Library training: Mary W. Plummer, chairman; H. E. Legler, J. C. Dana, Alice G. Chandler, A. S. Root, Grace D. Rose, Isabel E. Lord, Eleanor Roper.

PLACE OF MEETING

The annual meeting for 1906 was fixed for June 30 to July 6 at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. This was in acceptance of an invitation from the Rhode Island Library Association, seconded by the Rhode Island School Commissioner.

A. L. A. BOOKLIST

The scope of the *A. L. A. Booklist* was enlarged to make it practically an official monthly bulletin of the A. L. A. In addition to the annotated list of new books, which has been its regular feature heretofore, it will hereafter contain the bulletins of the committee on book buying and all official announcements for the offices of secretary, the recorder and the Publishing Board.

It was voted to send the *Booklist* free to all members of the association.

BUDGET FOR 1905 AND 1906

The following estimate of expenditures for the current year, based on the income of \$2950 and submitted by the finance committee was approved by the executive board.

Proceedings	\$1300
Stenographer for conference.....	150
Handbook.....	150
Secretary's salary	250
Expenses at the conference and of the secretary's office, postage, printing, etc.....	450
Committee on book buying.....	200
Treasurer's office and travelling expenses.....	175
Other committees, sections and incidentals.....	275
Total	\$2950

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL

The State Libraries Section and the State Library Commissions Section were formally discontinued, the work to be carried on by the National Association of State Libraries, and the League of Library Commissions.

A report was accepted from the committee on permanent headquarters with the recommendations that upon the certainty of available funds to provide the experiment for not less than one year, the board shall establish headquarters (for the present year at New York City) and provide maintenance for the period and within the limitations justified by such available funds. After discussion of this recommendation, it was voted by the Council that the executive board be directed to confer at once with the committee on permanent headquarters and agree upon a definite plan for the organization and control of the proposed headquarters, and that the executive board be given authority to proceed when such plan has been secured.

J. I. WYER, Secretary.

A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS, 1905

The papers and proceedings of the Portland Conference of the American Library Association, 1905, have been published and distributed to members. Extra copies, or copies for non-members, may be had at \$1 apiece on application to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ANALYSIS OF A. L. A. MEMBERSHIP

The following analysis of the membership of the A. L. A., based on the Handbook for 1905, is classified as to states and occupations:

BY STATES

North Atlantic Division:	Members.
Maine.....	14
New Hampshire.....	13
Vermont.....	13
Massachusetts.....	210
Rhode Island.....	21
Connecticut.....	44
New York.....	259
New Jersey.....	49
Pennsylvania.....	108
South Atlantic Division:	731
Delaware.....	1
Maryland.....	12
District of Columbia.....	99
Virginia.....	5
West Virginia.....	2
North Carolina.....	3
South Carolina.....	1
Georgia.....	7
Florida.....	1
South Central Division:	131
Kentucky.....	7
Tennessee.....	9
Alabama.....	2
Mississippi.....	0
Louisiana.....	2
Texas.....	11
Arkansas.....	0
Oklahoma.....	0
Indian Territory.....	0
Total	33

North Central Division:

Ohio.....	77
Indiana.....	31
Illinois.....	99
Michigan.....	43
Wisconsin.....	44
Minnesota.....	26
Iowa.....	34
Missouri.....	56
North Dakota.....	3
South Dakota.....	2
Nebraska.....	16
Kansas.....	18

449

Western Division:

Montana.....	7
Wyoming.....	0
Colorado.....	10
New Mexico.....	0
Arizona.....	0
Utah.....	1
Nevada.....	0
Idaho.....	3
Washington.....	25
Oregon.....	23
California.....	50

125

Total United States.....

1469

Foreign Countries:

Australia.....	2
Austria.....	1
Canada.....	18
England.....	1
France.....	1
Germany.....	2
Hawaiian Islands.....	2
Italy.....	2
Mexico.....	1
New Zealand.....	1
Philippines.....	1

31

1500

BY OCCUPATION

Librarians and assistants.....	1153
Trustees.....	66
Libraries.....	34
Publishers and booksellers.....	32
Members of state commissions.....	20
Training schools.....	1
Honorary members.....	8
Those not connected with library work.....	186

1500

LIBRARIANS IN THE NORTHWEST

It is proposed to prepare and publish, through a committee informally appointed during the A. L. A. Alaska post-conference, an illustrated account of the A. L. A. travels of 1905, including the trip across the continent, the Alaska voyage, and the visit to the Yellowstone. The book, which is to be entitled "Librarians in the Northwest," will, it is stated, contain many pictures, a brief itinerary, the names of the travellers, and a general description of the journeys. It is to be issued at a cost of not over \$2 per copy in a limited edition. Those desiring to subscribe are asked to send their names promptly to any member of the committee in charge: J. C. Dana, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

The A. L. A. Publishing Board met at Lake Placid during Library Week, with adjourned sessions in Boston at 10½ Beacon street. The members for the year 1905-06 are W. C. Lane, C. C. Soule, Melvil Dewey, H. E. Legler, Miss E. C. Doren, the latter two having been appointed at Portland to take the places of W. J. Fletcher and H. C. Wellman, whose terms of service had expired. Mr. Lane was chosen chairman, Mr. Soule, treasurer, and Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary. The following resolution was passed on the withdrawal of Mr. Fletcher:

"On the withdrawal of Mr. Fletcher from the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., his fellow members on the board desire to record their grateful appreciation of the service which he has rendered to the Association and to libraries. A member of the board from its first establishment in 1886, and its chairman for twelve years, Mr. Fletcher has always given to the problems that have come before us careful attention and a generous share of personal labor. Our undertakings have always received his sympathetic support. As the editor of the 'A. L. A. index' and as one of the largest contributors of material thereto, his bibliographical work has added to the reputation and to the value of the board's publications, and we take pleasure in recalling his long and hopeful advocacy of the issue of a periodical publication as the organ of the board and the A. L. A.—a publication which it was the last act of the board under his chairmanship to lay the foundations for in a modest way by the issue of the *A. L. A. Booklist*."

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive board of the A. L. A. the *A. L. A. Booklist* will be sent to every member of the Association beginning with the October number. The scope of the *Booklist* will be enlarged. Beside the current buying list of books for small libraries and for larger libraries, it will contain official news and announcements of the A. L. A. and its committees and affiliated organizations, including the bulletins of the committee on book buying. It will also include select bibliographies and special topic lists, these to be printed also as separates for sale at cost of paper and press work.

The board expects to continue the annotated titles of books in English and American history in annual form, the titles of 1904 to be issued about Jan. 1, 1906; those for 1905 in June, 1906. Provided a sufficient number of subscriptions are received in advance, the titles will also be issued in card form as heretofore.

Eight tracts have been issued. Nos. 6-7 being handbooks rather than tracts, will in future be known as Library Handbooks nos. 1-2. Several new tracts lately compiled for the League of Library Commissions will be printed immediately.

The board asks that each library send to 10½ Beacon street, Boston, its reports, bulletins, and catalogs, that there may be on file a complete body of information regarding American libraries. The prompt receipt of these publications is particularly requested.

State Library Commissions

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Merica Hoagland, secretary, Indianapolis.

The Indiana commission has issued a number of useful leaflets and lists as aids in its school work or relating to its travelling libraries. These include: "First supplement of the 1904 finding list of the travelling libraries," 1905 (33 p.); "Graded lists of books for schools in the travelling libraries," 1905 (8 p.); "Helps in the selection of children's books" (4 p.); "List of pictures for children's rooms" (4 p.); "List of illustrated books for boys and girls" (4 p.); "List of picture books by good illustrators" (4 p.). The two latter are reprints from the Pratt Institute Library Bulletin.

OREGON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelia Marvin, secretary, Salem.

The commission recently received from Mrs. J. E. Hoffman and Mr. W. E. Ayer, both of Portland, gifts of \$500 each for the purchase of travelling libraries. Twenty libraries of about 60 v. each are to be installed as a result of these gifts.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Frances Hobart, secretary, Burlington.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Hale K. Darlington, Mr. William H. Dubois, of Randolph, has been appointed a member of the commission, and Mr. Edward M. Goddard, assistant state librarian, and at present a member of the commission, has been designated as chairman.

State Library Associations

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Alfred E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Public Library, Denver.

Treasurer: Charles R. Dudley, Public Library, Denver.

The Colorado Library Association held its regular quarterly meeting at the Public Library, Denver, on Friday evening, Sept. 29.

Mr. C. R. Dudley presented a very interesting paper on library architecture and exhibited and described the plans of the new Denver Public Library building.

Mr. Alfred E. Whitaker presented several designs for the new Carnegie library building at Boulder.

The rest of the evening was given up to discussion of general library topics by the members of the association.

H. E. RICHIE, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. H. M. Townner, Corning.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Downey, Public Library, Ottumwa.

Treasurer: M. Hale Douglas, Iowa College Library, Grinnell.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Fort Dodge, Oct. 25-27, in the assembly room of the public library. For Oct. 26 the general themes will be "Library trustees," and "The place of books in modern life." Several round table meetings will be held, and the Society of the Iowa Library School will hold its third annual reunion in connection with the meeting.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

Secretary: Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, Public Library, Lansing.

Treasurer: Miss M. Louise Converse, Central Normal School Library, Mt. Pleasant.

The proceedings of the 15th annual meeting, held at Grand Rapids May 25 and 26, 1905, are published by the Michigan State Library as Bulletin no. 6, dated June, 1905. The papers included are: "The library spirit," by Henry M. Utley; "Library buildings from a librarian's standpoint," by Miss Alta Stansbury; "Advertising a library," by A. G. S. Josephson; "Some points to be observed in telling stories to children," by May G. Quigley. The pamphlet should be useful to all librarians of the state, and its interest extends outside of state borders.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: James T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Frances E. Bishop, Public Library, Kansas City.

The sixth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association will be held at Jefferson City, Oct. 24-26. The program arranged opens with a preliminary sermon on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 24, at which addresses of greeting will be given by the governor of the state and John F. Hendy, president of the Jefferson City library board. In the evening an informal reception will be held. On the evening of Oct. 25 there will be a reception at the governor's mansion.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence.

Secretary-treasurer: Herbert Olin Brigham, state librarian, Providence.

The Rhode Island Library Association held its fall meeting on Sept. 18 in the Free Library at Edgewood. In the absence of the principal speaker, Hon. Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of public schools, the greater part of the morning session was occupied with a general informal discussion of the question of the purchase of books for libraries.

October, 1905]

The session was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by President Koopman. Rev. C. A. Denfeld, of the Episcopal church at Edgewood, made a few remarks of welcome. After which the secretary, Mr. Brigham, read the minutes of the previous meeting. A paper by Prof. F. G. Bates, formerly state librarian, but now a professor in Alfred University, was read by Mr. Koopman. It was entitled "A plea for aid in book selection," and dwelt on the difficulties encountered by librarians in this direction. This opened the way to the general discussion of the subject.

After luncheon, served by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Edgewood Library in the Congregational church, the discussion was resumed, and then Mr. Koopman spoke on "Librarianship as a profession." His address dwelt on the advantages and disadvantages of the library calling, which he thought entailed longer hours, shorter vacations and less remuneration than teaching or other educational professions, but had its bright side in its educational advantages and its opportunities for intellectual development. After Mr. Koopman's paper an extended discussion ensued on the advisability of inviting the American Library Association to hold its annual meeting, next June, in Rhode Island. It was finally voted that a committee be appointed to invite the association to hold its 1906 meeting at Narragansett Pier, and to make the necessary arrangements as to matters of accommodations, etc.

Library Clubs

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

President: Hiram Myers, Orleans.
Secretary: Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis.
Treasurer: Mrs. Florence H. Bend, Chatham.

On Friday, Sept. 29, 1905, at Bourne, occurred the eighth meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club. It was the sixth annual meeting—a June meeting having been held in 1902 and another in 1903. During the forenoon members gathered from different towns on the Cape and enjoyed looking over the fine library, a memorial of Jonathan Bourne, given by his daughter. Luncheon was served at noon, and soon after one o'clock the regular session was opened in the library. Mr. Hiram Myers, first vice-president, presided, and about 45 members and guests were present. Mr. George I. Briggs, chairman of the board of trustees of the library, greeted the guests in a few words. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved. The former recorded a membership of 111, the latter showed a balance on hand of about \$50. A communication was read from the American Civic Association, and it was voted that the club become an affiliated member and send a delegate, Miss Elizabeth

C. Nye of Barnstable, to the Cleveland meeting, Oct. 4. The following officers were then elected for one year: President, Hiram Myers, Orleans; 1st vice-president, Drew B. Hall, Fairhaven; 2d vice-president, F. C. Small, Buzzards Bay; secretary, Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis; treasurer, Mrs. Florence H. Bend, Chatham. Executive committee, Mrs. G. R. Agassiz, Yarmouth; Miss H. S. B. Dykes, Wareham; Miss L. M. Bearse, Centerville; Mr. H. F. Hopkins, Provincetown; Mrs. Maurice G. Crocker, Osterville; Miss A. M. Knowles, Eastham.

Interesting reports of various library club meetings were read by the delegates, Miss Annie A. Rogers to the Massachusetts Library Club at Amesbury; Miss Alexina Burgess to the Bay Path Club at West Brookfield; Miss Lulu B. Tobey to the M. L. C. at Simmons College, Boston; Miss E. C. Nye to the M. L. C. at Falmouth.

The speakers of the afternoon were Mr. W. P. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, and Mr. Sam Walter Foss of the Somerville Public Library. Mr. Cutter's general subject was "The catalog," on which he gave many valuable suggestions and criticisms. Mr. Foss spoke of the various ways by which the circulation of books might be increased. A vote of thanks was given to the trustees, the librarian, and other residents of Bourne who had made it possible for the members to enjoy this meeting.

M. N. SOULE, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The following new appointments have been made:

Mary Frances Carpenter, general assistant children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Mary Margaret Craig, children's librarian, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

Beatrice Medill Kelly, children's librarian, Mt. Washington branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Adelaide Leiper Martin, children's librarian, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

Amena Pendleton, children's librarian, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

Elizabeth Nelson Robinson, children's librarian, Lincoln (Neb.) City Library.

Bolette Sontum, children's librarian, Wylie Ave. branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Two special students—Kathrine Humphrys MacAlarney, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and Ruth Katherine Field, of the Cleveland Public Library, who were on a year's leave of absence while taking a special course in this school—have returned to their

respective libraries where they have been appointed children's librarians.

The school opened for its fifth year on Monday, Oct. 9

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Chautauqua Library School during its course July 8-Aug. 18, 1905, had a class of 26, of whom nine came from New York state, four from Ohio, three from Michigan, two from Pennsylvania, and one each from Canada, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Illinois, Tennessee, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Washington, D. C. Eleven of these students are heads of libraries of moderate size, two are college librarians, two are in law and one in a medical library, the remainder of the class holding positions as assistants in their respective libraries.

Adjustment of work to extremes of knowledge and experience was accomplished by dividing the class into two groups, for two days a week, each section spending a day every week in the James Prendergast Free Library at Jamestown for practice work. Special instruction in cataloging and classification, according to the needs of the two divisions, was given in the class-room at Chautauqua on the alternate day.

The longer courses of instruction were cataloging, classification and reference work. Other departments of library work were treated briefly in one or two lectures by the resident instructors. Lectures were given in the morning as far as possible, leaving the afternoons free for practice work; the school was in session from eight in the morning until four or five in the afternoon.

Mr. Dewey made his annual visit to the school and gave his usual lectures. Mr. W. R. Eastman, New York state inspector of libraries, gave his usual course of talks on "Library buildings." Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian of the Gloversville, (N. Y.) Free Library, spent a week with the school and gave lectures on "Trade publications," "Bookbuying," and "Public documents." Mr. Wm. Van Scooter, librarian of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A., gave a lecture, with demonstrations on the "Mending of books." Lectures were also given by Miss Jessie Bingham, an art instructor, on "The composition of the illustrated bulletin;" by Mr. Francis W. Halsey on "From the manuscript to the reader;" by Dr. Richard Burton on "Fiction and the librarian;" and by Prof. S. C. Schmucker on the "Evaluation of nature books."

Picture bulletins were borrowed from the Buffalo Public Library. Annual reports were distributed from a number of typical libraries, and the discussion of these reports formed one of the valuable class exercises. Samples of books in process of rebinding were borrowed from the Chivers bindery in Brooklyn and from Mr. Emerson's work in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library. The bindery of the "Arts and Crafts" at Chautauqua was visited,

also the Art Metal Construction Co. at Jamestown. A few of the class visited the Buffalo Public Library and the Roycroft Shops. The course was conducted by Miss M. E. Hazeltine, as resident director, with Misses Mary L. Davis, Frances Rathbone, and Eugenia Henry, as instructors. Melvil Dewey served as usual as director.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Julia D. Brown, class of '01, librarian of the University of New Mexico, was recently married to Mr. Rupert Franz Asplund of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Miss Mary Hey Shaffner, class of '04, has been appointed assistant curator of the Fairmount Park Art Museum, Philadelphia.

Miss Fannie S. Mather, class of '01, has resigned her position on the staff of the Drexel Institute Library School and Miss M. Louise Hunt, class of '01, has been appointed in her place.

Miss Eliza J. Clevenger, class of '04, has been appointed assistant in the Bryn Mawr College Library.

Miss Cora June Linn, class of '04, has been appointed assistant in the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Miss Grace Lindale, class of '04, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

Appointments of the graduates of 1905 are as follows:

Miss Carolyn M. Norton, assistant in the Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Indiana.

Miss Elizabeth Newman, Miss Edith Fulton and Miss Elizabeth White, class of '05, assistants in branches of the New York Public Library.

Miss Mary E. Kaighn, class of '05, temporary cataloger State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Gertrude E. King, bibliographer, "Catholic encyclopædia," New York.

Miss Mabel C. True, assistant, Library of the University of Michigan.

Miss Mary T. Carleton, assistant, Kensington branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Cranston, assistant, Public Library, Providence, R. I.

INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

A library school, conducted under the auspices of the Indiana Public Library Commission, will be opened in the Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 15, 1905. The school will not be confined to persons already in library positions, but is intended as well to fit students for entrance upon library work. It will give a one year course, and will give special attention to the needs of small libraries. No entrance requirements are stated, except that a good general education is presupposed. The entrance examinations include general literature, history, and general

information. The tuition fee is \$50. The school is to be supported by a maintenance fund guaranteed by business men. Rev. S. C. Dickey, organizer of the Winona Assembly summer instruction system, is president, and Miss Merica Hoagland, of the Indiana library commission is director, with Miss Anna Phelps as head instructor. Further information may be had on application to Director Library Department, Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL

The fourth annual summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, July 5-Aug. 15, 1905, was the most successful yet held. During the absence of the dean of the school in attending the Portland meeting of the A. L. A., the management of the summer school was left to Miss Anna R. Phelps, the head instructor.

The library commission held its fourth quarterly meeting at Winona Lake while the school was in session, and was fortunate in having Mr. J. I. Wyer, secretary of the A. L. A., meet with it to discuss library matters. Mr. Wyer gave valuable instruction to the class on public documents and a most inspiring address on the purpose and plans of the A. L. A. Mr. Charles J. Barr, of the John Crerar Library, and Miss Lillian B. Arnold, librarian of Michigan City, gave special lectures upon reference work and administration. Of the 22 students, 19 satisfactorily completed the course and received certificates as follows:

Miss Edith Andrews, Seymour, Ind.; Mrs. Alice Buchanan, Indianapolis; Miss Mary Campbell, Knightstown, Ind.; Miss Ruth Campbell, Lebanon, Ind.; Mrs. Delia Lee Cawood, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Annette Clark, New Albany, Ind.; Miss Gertrude Clark, Muncie, Ind.; Miss Jean E. Hertzler, Carlisle, Pa.; Miss Mary S. Hunt, Wauseon, O.; Miss Florence L. Jones, Indianapolis; Miss Grace Maddox, Montpelier, Ind.; Miss Mary C. Roberts, Bedford, Ind.; Miss Edna Seiler, Elkhart, Ind.; Miss Mary Hawkins Sims, Delphi, Ind.; Miss Dorothy Teas, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Lille Trimble, Vincennes, Ind.; Mrs. Anna H. Gibson, Washington, Ind.; Miss Gertrude I. McCain, Delphi, Ind.; Miss Bessie L. King, Rensselaer, Ind.

The summer school will be held again at Winona Lake July 9-Aug. 17, 1906. It will remain as heretofore under the management of the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Dean*.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The register of the class of 1906 is as follows:

Luella Otis Beaman, Princeton, Mass., graduate Wheaton Seminary, 1905.
Julia Frances Carter, Paris, Me., graduate Wheaton Seminary, 1905.
Alice Swett Cole, Plymouth, Mass., Mt. Holyoke College, 1902-04.

Maud Durlin, Madison, Wis., Kemper Hall, 1887-1890.

Edith Caroline Dwight, Picton, Ontario, B. A., Victoria College, Toronto University, 1905.

Katharine Garland Grasty, Baltimore, Md., graduate Western High School, 1903.

Bessie R. Griffin, Quogue, L. I., graduate Northfield Seminary, 1896.

Enid M. Hawkins, Columbia, Conn.

Julia Wright Heath, Chicago, Ill., B. A., University of Michigan, 1902.

Louise May Kirkpatrick, Middleboro, Mass., graduate Middleboro High School, 1900;

graduate Teachers' Training School, 1901.

Blanche A. Lowe, Meadville, Penn., graduate Meadville High School, 1905.

Jessie McBride, Davenport, Iowa, B. A., Cornell University, 1902.

Harold A. Mattice, New York City, B. A., Columbia University, 1901, Teachers' College, 1901.

Nathalie Adams Maurice, Mamaroneck, N. Y., B. S., Maryland College, 1905.

Georgie A. Pentlarge, East Orange, N. J., graduate East Orange High School, 1904.

Georgia W. Rathbone, Oakfield, N. Y., graduate Carey Seminary, 1888.

Minnie E. Richards, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., graduate St. Ann's Academy, 1894.

Edna Aldine Rupp, Batavia, N. Y., graduate Batavia High School, 1904.

Julia Rupp, Rochester, Minn.

Katharine Rutherford, Atlanta, Ga., graduate Lucy Cobb Institute, 1889.

Ethel Ray Sawyer, South Meriden, Conn., Ph.B. Wesleyan University, 1903.

Beatrice Schumm, New York City, graduate Ethical Culture School, 1904.

Jessie D. Sibley, Cuba, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1904.

Sloan D. Watkins, Greenville, S. C., B.A., Furman University.

Ruth Whitney, San Diego, Cal., graduate Oahu College, Honolulu.

A summary of the entering class as to states is as follows: New York, 7; Massachusetts, 3; Connecticut, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Iowa, California, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Canada, each one.

As to education, the list shows nine graduates of colleges and universities, six of seminaries and collegiate institutes, one with two years of college experience, six high school graduates, and three whose education has been more or less irregular.

The advanced class numbers three students, all of last year's class: Mrs. Delia F. Sneed, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Anna C. Tyler, of New York, and Miss Catharine S. Tracey, of New York.

The two weeks of practical work in the Pratt Institute Library, preliminary to classroom work, began Sept. 18. The formal opening of the school for both classes will occur Oct. 2.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
SCHOOL

CLASS REGISTER FOR 1905-6

- Bomgardner, Mila Otis, Cleveland, O., Baldwin Preparatory School, 1899-1901; B.A. Baldwin University (Berea, O.), 1901-5.
- Claypole, Bessie Smith, Chicago, Ill., Ohio State Preparatory School, 1889-1891; Ph.B. Ohio State University, 1891-5; graduate, Columbus Kindergarten Training School, 1897.
- Comings, Elizabeth Marian, Elyria, O., graduate Elyria High School, 1902; Oberlin College, 1903-5; Elyria Public Library, 1905.
- Durstine, Lillian Wenona, Cleveland, O., graduate Cleveland High School, 1901; Wooster University, 1902-4.
- Gage, Harriet Anna, Pleasant Ridge, O., graduate Walnut Hills High School (Cincinnati), 1899; B.A. University of Cincinnati, 1903; M.A. University of Cincinnati, 1904.
- Gaylord, Alice Gertrude, Duluth, Minn., graduate Central High School, 1904; post-graduate work, Central High School, 1905; Duluth Public Library, 1904-5.
- Hobart, Amy Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill., Hathaway-Browne School (Cleveland), 1887-9; Knox College (Galesburg, Ill.), 1890; Northwestern University, 1898-9; Berlin, Germany, 1899-1900; Iowa College (Grinnell, Iowa), 1903-4.
- Hunter, Frances Charlotte, Dayton, O.; graduate Steele High School (Dayton), 1904; Dayton Public Library Normal Course, 1905.
- Newhard, Mabel, Carey, O., graduate Carey High School, 1897; College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1904-5; Dickerson High School Library, 1903-4; Adelbert College Library, 1904.
- Richards, Rena, Clyde, O., graduate Clyde High School, 1904; Ohio Wesleyan University, 1905; librarian, Clyde Public Library, 1905.
- Roberts, Jennie Ellen, Iowa City, Iowa, graduate Iowa City Academy, 1900; Ph.D. State University of Iowa, 1905; Iowa Summer Library School, 1904; Iowa University Library, 1903-5.
- Stocker, Ellen Gilman, Muscatine, Iowa, graduate Muscatine High School; Rockford College (Rockford, Ill.) summer course, 1902; Iowa Summer Library School, 1902-1903; assistant Muscatine Public Library, 1902-5.
- Wallis, Mary Scott, Baltimore, Md., graduate Girls' Latin School (Baltimore, 1901); Woman's College (Baltimore), 1901-3; library student, Johns Hopkins University Library, 1903-4; Woman's College (Baltimore), 1904; Enoch Pratt Library, 1905; assistant librarian, Friends' Library of Baltimore, 1905.
- libraries are taking partial courses, with the privilege of taking a longer time to complete the full course
- Callow, Hattie Mona, graduate Cleveland High School, 1893; Cleveland Public Library, 1906-.
- Clark, Florence Ruby, National Normal University (Lebanon, O.), 1899-1900; Ph. B. Baldwin University (Berea, O.), 1903; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Eastman, Edith Leona, graduate Glenville High School; College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1900-1904; Cleveland Public Library Summer school, 1900; special student Western Reserve University Library School, 1904-5; Adelbert College Library, 1900-.
- Emery, Ethel Endora, graduate Cleveland High School, 1896; Ph.B. College for Women (Cleveland) 1896-1900; Cleveland Public Library Summer school, 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Jansen, Joseph Henry, Central Institute (Cleveland), 1902-4; Case Library, 1898-.
- Handerson, Juliet Alice, B.L. College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1903; special student Western Reserve University Library School, 1904-5; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Happgood, Ruth Adaline, graduate Warren High School (Warren, O.), 1900; Chautauqua Library summer school, 1903; Warren Public Library, 1902-5; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- John, May Eileen, graduate Cleveland High School, 1903; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Jones, Edith Maude, graduate Cleveland Academy, 1904; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Johnstone, Helen Van R., graduate Cleveland High School, 1901; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Maxey, Louise, graduate Cleveland High School, 1901; Cleveland Public Library, 1902-.
- Merrill, Mrs. Adeline Crosby, graduate Cleveland High School; Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, 1886; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1899-1901; Cleveland Public Library Training class, 1903-4; Cleveland Public Library, 1903-.
- Norton, Mary, graduate Cleveland High School, 1903; Cleveland Public Library 1904.
- Reich, Paulina, graduate Cleveland High School; Cleveland Public Library Summer school, 1900; Cleveland Public Library, 1900-.
- Reick, Alma Katherine, graduate Cleveland High School, 1905; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- Smith, Mabel Clare, graduate Cleveland High School; College for Women, Western Reserve University, 1889-99; Cleveland Public Library, 1903-.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

By special arrangement for the Cleveland libraries, the following assistants from these

- Thum, Marion Davis, graduate Baldwin Seminary (St. Paul), 1901; University of Minnesota, 1901-02; Davenport (Iowa) Public Library, 1904-5; Cleveland Public Library, 1905-.
- West, Mary Emily, graduate Niles (Ohio) High School; Mt. Union College, 1898-99; Cleveland Public Library training class, 1903-4; Cleveland Public Library, 1903-.

Reviews

CATHCART, W. H. Bibliography of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Cleveland, Rowfant Club, 1905. 9 p., 3 l., [3]-208 p., 1 l. front. (port.) 9 facsim. 23 cm. Pt. 1, works; pt. 2, Hawthorniana; pt. 3, Important sales; Auction values.

The appearance of three bibliographies of Hawthorne within the current year offers an excellent opportunity for comparison, with the possibility of getting at some indication of the underlying principle of arrangement which should govern the compiler of such a work.

The Grolier Club publication is a catalog of the exhibition of first editions, etc., held at the club house December, 1904, but the compilations of Miss Browne and Mr. Cathcart make pretensions to completeness quite well borne out. The advantage in this respect is with Miss Browne, whose work is more nearly brought down to date by the inclusion of a number of very recent items not found in Mr. Cathcart's volume.

As to internal arrangement, the most vital point next to accuracy of entry, the most cursory examination, on the part of one who really has a use for such a volume, would lead to a decision in favor of the chronological arrangement of Mr. Cathcart's work as against the alphabetical arrangement of Miss Browne's compilation. The former tells at a glance something of real interest and importance, whereas the latter indicates nothing which a good index would not show. The chronological arrangement appeals not only to the collector and biographer, but to the biographer and student of an author's works as well. It seems the only arrangement that should be used in an author bibliography, and it is to be hoped that it will be adopted in the other bibliographies which it is announced Miss Browne has in preparation. The general index to Mr. Cathcart's book is also of more value than the index to authors and magazines cited, found in Miss Browne's volume as, for instance, the former show all the points of contact between F. B. Sanborn and Hawthorne literature, while the latter gives only his contributions to periodicals, two in number.

H. H. B. MEYER.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB. Libraries of the city of Chicago; with an historical sketch of the Chicago Library Club. Chicago Library Club, 1905. 109 p. il. D.

This is a well printed and creditable publication—practically an official handbook of Chicago libraries and the Chicago Library Club. It is modelled closely upon the New York Library Club manual published in 1902, with the interesting difference that the detailed list of libraries in Chicago covers but ten pages, while the similar record in the New York handbook fills 99 pages. To make up for the slimmness of its library list, the Chicago handbook contains illustrated historical and descriptive accounts of the five leading libraries of the city—the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society Library, the John Crerar Library, Newberry Library, and Chicago Public Library. The special characteristics and collections of the libraries of the city are noted in more or less detail, and the presentation of the literary resources of Chicago is comprehensive and useful. There is an interesting historical sketch of the Chicago Library Club, by William Stetson Merrill; and constitution, officers and list of papers read at meetings from 1892 to 1905. A list of members would have been a useful addition, but with this exception the handbook covers practically all important details of library activities in Chicago.

HITCHLER, Theresa. Cataloging for small libraries. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library tract no. 7.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1905. 184 p. D. 15 c.; \$5 per 100.

Miss Hitchler's compact, practical, and authoritative little handbook fills a place of its own among technical library publications, and will be extremely useful in a wide field. While in a sense it is elementary, it nevertheless presents the essentials of cataloging practice so clearly and fully that it will be valuable to catalogers in large libraries as well as in small ones. In the latter, indeed, it is likely to prove indispensable, and its inclusion in the series of "A. L. A. tracts" is eminently fitting. It presents, briefly, a clear exposition of the general principles upon which cataloging practice is based, and of the practical application of these principles, and then outlines the characteristics of the various forms of entry required in a dictionary card catalog. There are illustrative examples of proper alphabetic filing; a short bibliography of essential reference books; a useful dictionary of bibliographical and typographical terms; and an extended collection of sample card entries bringing out many points and difficulties. A brief index completes this valuable little manual.

STEARNS, Lutie E. Essentials in library administration. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library tract, no. 6.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1905. 103 p. D. 15 c.; \$5 per 100.

This extremely useful little manual is based mainly upon the "Handbook of library organization of the library commissions of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin." It is intended chiefly for smaller communities about to establish a public library, or for those concerned in the reorganization or administration of small libraries, and it should prove one of the most timely and helpful issues in this excellent series of "A. L. A. tracts." Miss Stearns writes from thorough personal experience, and sympathetic knowledge of the questions and conditions to be met in library organization, and her simple directions and suggestions are clear and effective. She points out the need and purpose of a public library, and then touches in order upon the appointment and duties of directors, librarian, and staff, location and arrangement of the library, hours and regulations, relations with schools, special collections, selection of books and periodicals, public documents, business routine, and technical routine of ordering, accessioning, mechanical preparation, classification, cataloging, shelf listing, etc. The use of printed catalog cards is recommended, and there are helpful suggestions in regard to binding, mending, disinfection, furniture and fittings. A list of supplies required for a 1000 volume library is given, as are addresses of library supply houses, references to the chief technical publications and information regarding library associations and state library commissions. There is a compact index.

TARBELL, Mary Anna. A village library in Massachusetts: the story of its upbuilding. (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Library tract, no. 8.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1905. 20 p. D.

This is a reprint of leaflet no. 3 of the Massachusetts Civic League, and describes in some detail and with sympathetic knowledge the development of the public library of the town of Brimfield, in western Massachusetts. Miss Tarbell describes this library not as a model, but as a type, illustrating the spirit that should underlie library progress. "The secret of whatever success and influence the library has attained," she says, "lies in the purpose to keep it a live organism, putting forth buds and shoots by natural development, and being grafted with new ideas and activities according to the needs of its environment and suggestions from without." The general character of the building, its collections of books and pictures, and its use and influence in the community are told of briefly but in a graceful and interesting manner.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

The *Bulletin of the New Hampshire Libraries* for September is devoted to the subject of libraries and schools, presented in a series of brief articles, mainly written by teachers.

FRANKE, Johannes. Der leihbetrieb der öffentlichen bibliotheken und das geltende recht. Berlin, Franz Vahlen, 1905. 62 p. O.

An essay on the law as it governs the library and its reader (borrower and lender) in the carrying out of the contract implied in the relations between them. The various points (misuse of the borrowed object, responsibility of the "reference," theft, duties of the library, etc.) are minutely illuminated with Teutonic thoroughness, even to specifying examples of misuse, e.g., using the book to keep a window open or to serve as a support for a petroleum lamp! Speaking of the library's duty to avoid injury to life or health by infectious books, the author says: "However, these dangers, in the opinion of authoritative bacteriologists, are not as great as is at times supposed." While dealing exclusively with conditions in Germany, the treatise is naturally of interest to any librarian.

F. W.

GRAESEL, Arnim, 1849-. Führer für bibliotheksbenutzer. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1905. 8+ 101 p. 19½cm.

Contents: Einleitung. Die benutzung der bibliotheken; Nachschlagewerke für bibliotheksbenutzer; Proben wissenschaftlicher schemata von bibliotheks katalogen; Verzeichnis wissenschaftlicher bibliotheken; Anhang: Verzeichnis lateinischer ortsamen und der eigennamen deutscher universitäten. Reviewed in *Centralblatt* for August (p. 379-381).

KERR, Willis Holmes. The student in the college library. (*In The Interior*. Chicago, Aug. 3, 1905. p. 976-977.)

This is the annual "educational number." Mr. Kerr's article sets forth the attitude in which students should approach the library, in order to make it an influence in their work.

The *Library Association Record* for September contains a suggestive article by Ernest A. Savage, on "The municipal library's most expensive and least useful department," pointing out shortcomings of the average reference department in equipment and availability; and the second part of Basil Anderton's presentation of "Books brought into relation with one another and made operative." The interesting article by W. C. Berwick Sayers and James D. Stewart on "Catalogs for children," which appeared in the August number, has also been published as a "separate."

The *Library World* for September is an "L. A. Conference number," devoted to the report of the Cambridge meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

LICHTENSTEIN, Joy. The book and the boy. (*In Western Journal of Education*, June, 1905. p. 517-523.)

A short exposition of the value of reading, emphasizing the two points, that boys should be given books written in correct English, and that they should not be given books that convey false pictures and ideas of life.

Public Libraries for October opens with part of Dr. G. Stanley Hall's N. E. A. address on "What children do read and what they ought to read." The two papers on "Library administration on an income of \$1000 to \$5000 a year," read at the Portland Conference are given, and there are reports of the proceedings and travel experiences of the Portland A. L. A. meeting.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND READING. (*In Saturday Review*, Aug. 26. p. 267-268.)

A characteristic article, evoked by the Cambridge meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, roundly scoring public libraries and the reading tastes of those who use them. "It must be confessed that free libraries have so far, like compulsory education and other reforms, justified the prophecies of the cynic rather than those of the philanthropist," remarks the writer, ending with the statement: "To those of us who feel that the love of books is almost a moral influence, the maelstrom of the circulating libraries brings a kind of mental nausea." An answer to this article appears in the *Saturday Review* for Sept. 16, written by Sir E. Maunde Thompson, librarian of the British Museum, who says, "as instruments of education free libraries, I venture to think, are on the whole fulfilling their mission."

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for September, issued by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, is a "travelling library number," of interest and value to all concerned in this branch of library activity. In brief articles it touches helpfully upon varied aspects of travelling library management, and makes a plea for the extension of the rural free delivery to library service. The "library wagon," devised and used by the Washington County Free Library, of Hagerstown, Md., is described and illustrated.

LOCAL

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (22d rpt.; year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added 2736; total 57,469. Issued, home use 82,669 (fict. incl. juv. 65,772); reading room use 21,092. Cards issued to subscribers, 2285. Receipts, \$8820.05; expenses, \$7651.83.

Mrs. Curran again calls attention to the

need of a separate room for the use of children.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The Flatbush branch library building, being the sixth of the Carnegie branches to be completed, was formally opened on the afternoon of Oct. 7. It is located on Linden avenue, near Flatbush avenue, and is a handsome building of cream-colored brick, with stone trimmings. In interior arrangement it follows the general plan of the other Carnegie branches, with open access book room, children's room and reference room, and low partitions giving excellent supervision. The branch librarian is Miss Sara Jacobsen, formerly in charge of the City Park branch.

The plaza site for the proposed central library building has again been a subject of discussion by several local bodies, who oppose its use for this purpose. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has made a protest to the commission appointed by the mayor to decide the question, setting forth that the site is not adapted to such a purpose and that to erect a library building there will "make a radical and discordant change in the principal approach to Prospect Park." The commission in charge of the matter is composed of the mayor, the president of the Borough of Brooklyn, and the commissioner of parks for Brooklyn. The question has been referred to the New York architects, Carrere & Hastings, for a conclusive report, which is to be submitted to the commission for final decision.

Burlington, Vt., Fletcher F. L. The recataloging of the library, carried on by Miss Mary P. Farr, was completed on Aug. 26. The work covered the period June 15, 1904, to Aug. 26, 1905, and is summarized in the following statement:

	bks.	vols.	cards
Cataloging (typewritten cards).....	10760	13899	29518
Reference cards			1840
Cataloging, Library of Congress printed cards	4680	5866	10397
Cataloging, Library Bureau printed cards.....	66	77	167
Total	15506	19842	41022

During the work the Library of Congress loaned travelling catalogs for American history, English history and the A. L. A. catalog, from which cards were ordered as follows: American history, 871; English history, 215; A. L. A. catalog, 2318; ordered by title, 2107, giving a total of 5511 orders.

Butte (Mont.) P. L. The library was partially destroyed on Sept. 23 in a fierce fire which swept the business district of the city. A heavy rain fell in time to save the district from complete destruction. The library building was badly damaged, but the books were injured more by water than by fire. The estimate of loss by the insurance adjusters has not yet been made.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. The library trustees recently adopted a plan providing for the establishment of a library pension fund for employees. Two trustees of this fund are chosen from the library staff, one director is appointed as the third trustee, and the president and secretary of the board serve as *ex officio* trustees. The basis for the fund is provided in the appropriation of one-half of all fines collected from borrowers for overdue books; to this will be added a small percentage of the salaries of all employees who desire to take advantage of the fund.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. The semi-centennial of the library's establishment was celebrated on Aug. 25. On the previous night the local papers invited the public and announced the following attractions:

"The staff will wear the dress of 1850.

"The books displayed on the open shelf will be the favorites of 50 years ago.

"The writings of Concord authors will be shown by themselves.

"The main art exhibit will consist of the fine original sketches from which were made the illustrations for the recent two volume 'History of Concord.' Side exhibits will be of pictures of old-fashioned furniture, and photographs of the library's summer branches.

"An interesting souvenir book-mark will be presented to borrowers.

"The August additions to the library will go into circulation and a printed list of the same will be given to customers.

"New supplements of all the books added to library during the last 10 years have just been published, and these will go on sale for the first time and bargain prices in catalogs may be looked for."

The library kept open extra hours and through the day and evening held a gay reception of cordial townspeople, from the aged three of the first board of trustees to the children, who looked in amazement at crinoline and ear-rings.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1904.) Added, 875; total, 24,551. Issued, 56,383. New registration, 1334; total registration, 4588. No. visitors, 74,879; Sunday attendance, 1490.

Although the statistics given are only for the year 1903, the report covers the events of 1904 as regards the progress of the Carnegie building, the cornerstone for which was laid on Sept. 6, 1904, with elaborate exercises. These exercises formed part of the celebrations of "centennial week," commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at Council Bluffs. There are several illustrations, including one of the completed library building.

Dalton (Mass.) P. L. On July 1 the reorganization and cataloging of the library was begun by Mrs. Bond, of the Library Bureau,

Boston, and Miss Wiggin, instructor in the Simmons College library department.

Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. (11th printed rpt.—year ending June 1, 1905.) Added 3861 v., pamphlets 28,820; total not given. Issued an average of 125 v. for the 200 users.

"The year has been one of uniform success and progress. . . . The use of the library has been greater than ever before in the history of the institution." 18,000 catalog cards have been written and 1500 printed cards received from the Library of Congress, and, in addition, all cataloged books have been shelf-listed, while the Bible collection and collection of early printed books of 812 v. have been arranged and shelf-listed.

The indexing of 479 v. involving the making of 49,524 references has covered such works as the "Expositor's Bible," Moulton's "Library of literary criticism," and many volumes of sermons and essays. Then there have been many bulletins prepared containing sermon outlines and references for topics of present interest. Perhaps the most important accession is the collection on sociology numbering 412 v., bought with the \$500 contributed last year.

Haywards (Cal.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Sept. 23. It cost \$10,000 and is of the mission type of architecture.

Indiana State L. In the September number of the library's *Monthly Bulletin* an account is given of the reorganization now completed. "After months of planning and weeks of work, the books and stacks have been completely rearranged, and the library is now the equal of any modern library in the country in the accessibility of its books. The improvements, which were made possible through the generosity of the 64th General Assembly in appropriating \$7500 for new stacks, mark the second great step recently taken by the library. The other advance made was the classification and arrangement of thousands of valuable state documents and magazines in the state house basement, which are now ready for distribution to Indiana public libraries desiring them.

"By the erection of the new stacks, the state library is provided with shelves for 35,000 additional volumes, making its total capacity 75,000. The 40,000 volumes already in the library have been rearranged, so that they are more accessible than in their former crowded condition.

"An interesting mechanical feature in the new improvements is the fire-proof compartment for the file of the *Western Sun*, a newspaper published in Vincennes. In 1903 the state library purchased the file of this paper from 1807 to 1843, which is the only complete file of any Indiana newspaper covering that

period, and is one of the most valuable possessions in the state library, containing as it does the history of Indiana from territorial days to 1843. The additional shelves provide room for 800 volumes of Indiana newspapers, which in the past had been stored in the basement for lack of room in the library.

"Within the present administration all the public documents have been classified and cataloged according to the Decimal classification, and a large portion of the miscellaneous books and pamphlets have been reclassified and recataloged according to the same classification. The completion of this work is now in sight, and the Indiana State Library will soon be in harmony with all modern libraries. "Of great importance is the rearrangement of the two large basement rooms which had been used for storage purposes by the library for many years. Order has been brought out of chaos, and all of the 10,000 numbers of standard magazines have been arranged alphabetically and chronologically. Many thousands of copies of valuable state documents have been arranged in chronological order, and can be reached in a moment's time. Both magazines and documents are being held by the state library for Indiana libraries desiring them, and a large number have already availed themselves of such an offer."

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (5th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1905.) Added, 1281; total, 15,004. Issued, home use, 65,874, of which 7637 were from 22 school rooms (fict. incl. juv. 64 per cent.). No. readers, 27,586. Cards in use, 4613.

An epidemic of smallpox necessitated the closing of the library for a week, March 8 to 14, and resulted in a considerable falling off in circulation. Notwithstanding this, the circulation shows a gain over the previous year.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added, 1363; total, 56,638. Issued, home use, 106,077; ref. use, 9585; reading room use, 24,742. New registration, 1230. Receipts, \$15,723.56; expenses, \$15,723.56 (salaries, \$8162.27; books, \$1116.00; periodicals, \$535.42; binding and re-binding, \$778.05; rent, \$1600; lighting, \$1072.28; fuel, \$849.60).

In spite of the great economy in administration necessary owing to the fixing of the library appropriation at \$11,000 instead of the \$14,000 asked for, the circulation shows an increase of 1924 v., and there has been a gain in reference use and in the use of the children's room.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. Added, 1544; total, 15,357. Issued, home use (incl. school issue), 99,121, of which 28,860 were juvenile. Of the adult circulation, 70,261 v., 80.9 per cent. was fiction.

Work with the schools has been extended,

and books are sent to schools in the outlying districts, the board of education furnishing cases and defraying drayage.

Litchfield (Ill.) P. L. The \$17,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of Sept. 25.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. The colored branch of the library was opened on Sept. 27, and its use since then has been such as to indicate that work with the negroes will be a most interesting and useful feature of the library's work. The branch at present is in temporary quarters, a lot having already been purchased on which it is intended to erect a permanent building for the colored people. It contains three rooms, well lighted and well equipped, and has about 1400 volumes on the shelves. The first book drawn was Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery."

Work has begun on the main building of the library, which, it is said, will be completed within 18 months.

Michigan State L. (Biennial rpt.—period ending June 30, 1904.) Added, 12,729; total, not given. There were 79,958 books and documents distributed through the state and elsewhere. 50 libraries in the state are recorded as "associates" with the state library and entitled to draw upon its resources; 100 clubs are registered with the library, and to these 610 books have been lent. There are 807 travelling libraries in operation, which have been sent to 412 depositories—clubs, societies, granges, etc. Tables and statistics of this department are given. The report as a whole lacks compactness, and the arrangement of the statistical tables is such that a minimum of practical information is imparted in a maximum of space. Appended to the report is a supplement on "Classifying and cataloging libraries," giving practical directions and hints for small libraries.

Mount Vernon (Ia.) P. L. The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on Sept. 13. It is the joint property of the city and of Cornell College, and is situated on the slope of the college campus. Mr. Carnegie gave \$50,000 for the building, whose total cost exceeded this amount by \$1552. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, in the colonial style of architecture, and the six-story stack room has a capacity of 66,000 v. To maintain the library the city contributes about \$300 and the college the balance of the \$5000 required.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (51st rpt.—1904-5.) Added 2553, total 29,386. Issued, home use 116,467, an increase of 4483 over previous year. Cards in use 7880. Receipts \$9522.91; expenses \$8644.91 (salaries \$3542.28, books and binding \$2909.54, newspapers \$386.67, insurance, heating, lighting, etc., \$1806.42). During the five years since the library became a free public library the num-

ber of users has increased ten times. "If a list of all the persons related to the library by being readers of the newspapers and other periodicals, and those occupying the reading room, together with those studying in the reference rooms, were added to those taking books for home reading, it would be found that a large proportion of the residents of New Britain are related to the library, and to some extent are affected by its influence." The children's room has been a great success, and co-operation between the schools and the library has steadily increased.

New York City. Report of public lectures. The Department of Education issues the annual "Report of public lectures," for the season 1904-1905, prepared by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor. The report is as usual a record of vital and effective work. In all, 4645 lectures were delivered during the season in 142 lecture centers, with a total attendance of 1,153,991 persons. "Reading in connection with the lectures shows a steady improvement. The syllabus was closely followed and books of a high character were distributed freely from the platform to those who desired them. About 6000 books were sent to the various lecture centers during the past year, and in several cases the gratifying fact was observed that auditors desired to purchase the books which they had read."

Dr. Leipziger says: "It is a pleasure to report that a closer co-operation with the public libraries of this city has been brought about during the past year. This was done by placing on each bulletin the name and location of the nearest branch of the public library in each of the boroughs; and also the names of two or three books of popular interest that may be read in connection with the lectures. At each branch library, the librarian cheerfully prepared a special list of books relating to the lectures which was posted on a bulletin board and in addition, in many libraries the books in the library pertaining to the lectures were conspicuously placed on a special sheet so as to attract the attention of those visiting the library. The reports of librarians, from which extracts are taken indicate that a start has been made in the right direction and a movement instituted that will call the attention of the public to the great books of information and power which are upon the shelves and which through the medium of the lectures may be more frequently used. In this way two great departments of the educational system of the city, the public library and the public lecture system, will work hand in hand." Extracts are given from letters from a number of librarians of the city, expressing sympathy and interest in the lectures.

New York P. L. Much recent notoriety has been given in the New York newspapers to the report that Barnard Shaw's latest play, "Man

and superman," had been "barred" by the Public Library. In an interview in the *Times* of Sept. 21 Mr. Bostwick, superintendent of the circulation department, was quoted as saying that Shaw's books were undesirable reading for young people. "Take 'Man and superman,' for example. Supposing that play fell into the hands of a little east sider. Do you think it would do him any good to read that the criminal before the bar of justice is no more of a criminal than the magistrate trying him? Do you think that would tend to lower the statistics of juvenile crime? I believe not, and for that reason have kept 'Man and superman' off the open shelves." The other newspapers followed suit with articles of varied length and sarcastic humor; editorials came in due course, setting forth the evils of library censorship or the need of vigilance in guarding the morals of the young from contaminating reading; and Mr. Shaw, in a long public letter expressed his conviction that the United States is consigned to everlasting "Comstockery," and that he had received "a public and official insult from the American people." As a matter of fact, Shaw's books are and have been accessible in the Public Library, although not duplicated in all branches, and the small fire at the bottom of this smoke was the decision not to give "Man and superman" prominence on the open shelves. Dr. Billings in an interview on the subject said: "It might also be well to remember that the finances of the library will permit us to buy only about one in three of the current publications, and I certainly should consider it a waste of money to purchase a copy of 'Man and superman' for every branch in the city. If it is in several branches the others can get it by telephoning provided that any one wants it."

The 14th Carnegie branch of the Public Library was opened on Sept. 22, at no. 112 East 96th street. This is the 34th branch of the library, and the seventh to be opened directly by the library.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. The recent decision of the library trustees to impose a fee of \$5 a year for use of the library upon students of Smith College has evoked much comment. A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* on Sept. 24, after describing the condition of the Forbes Library, with its large book fund and inadequate maintenance fund, and its great usefulness and convenience to Smith College students, sums the situation up as follows: "It seemed, therefore, to the Forbes Library trustees both fair and desirable that the college should pay something toward the maintenance of the library, which it used so extensively. To this proposition the college is agreed, as evidenced by the fact that it has in recent years made an annual appropriation of \$500 for the benefit of the library, but the difference of opinion comes on the amount which the college may fairly be

expected to contribute. It is understood that even on this point the trustees of the two institutions are only \$500 apart. The college is willing to increase its annual contribution to \$2000, but the library trustees consider it reasonable to require the payment of \$2500, which sum they estimate to be no more than the additional cost of maintenance caused by the general use of the library by the college students. The college trustees stand firm against the last \$500, and consider it better that the library should make what arrangements it may with the students direct than that the college should pay so large a sum as that asked for by the library. The library trustees have therefore adopted the plan of charging the students a fee of \$5 each."

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. (9th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added, 33,660; total, 200,263. Issued, home use, 645,093 (fict., 5883 per cent.); reading room use of books and magazines, 1,278,000. New registration, 9974; total cards in force, 50,507.

As a forcible and lucid exposition of the activities of one of the best equipped public libraries of the country this report should be read in full; and indeed any summary within necessary limits must be inadequate. It is Mr. Anderson Hopkins' first report as librarian, and it opens with a strong tribute to the work of his predecessor, Mr. Edwin Anderson, whose administration was carried through ten of the twelve months covered. The total home circulation shows an increase of 6.2 per cent. over that of the previous year, while the issue of fiction has fallen 1.26 per cent. Books were circulated through the following agencies—the central library, five branch libraries, 14 deposit stations, two special children's rooms, 54 schools, 37 home library groups, 35 reading clubs for boys and girls, and five summer playgrounds, making a total of 153 agencies for the distribution of library books.

Building operations, for the erection of the great central library extension, have made necessary the transfer of several departments into temporary quarters or the contraction of space allotted to others, but these difficulties seem not to have diminished the activities or influence of the library. The work of the various departments is presented in order, in some detail. In the technology department the binding of the set of British patents is now being carried on more rapidly, all having been bound except the specifications from 1900 and drawings from 1898, leaving about 240 volumes of specifications and 1060 volumes of drawings still unbound. "It is most important that some arrangement be made to finish this work and make the entire set available. To the inventor the means of ready reference to these patents is often of great value. This set is one of thirteen in the United States and is the only one in this region, the nearest

sets being in Philadelphia and Cincinnati. To complete the binding to 1905 would take about \$5,000, while at the present rate and prices \$750 annually will keep the set bound. It is highly desirable that a special fund be obtained, of which the interest should be applied to this purpose."

The report of the children's department, including story-hour and reading circles, work with schools, home libraries, and the training school for children's librarians, is most interesting and suggestive. The report of the catalog department indicates how great is the volume of this routine work in a large library. The printing of the classified catalog is the *magnum opus* still in progress, and it has entailed a considerable revision of all the cataloging and classification done since the library was organized. Of the catalog, the divisions General works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural science and Useful arts, have been printed, in editions of 1000 copies each, making a total of 1118 pages and about 8944 entries.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt. 1904-5.) Added, 630; total, 15,630. Issued, 35,808.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (15th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1905.) Added, 3151; total, 31,200. Issued, home use, 140,210 (fict. incl. juv., 60,218). New card holders, 483; total card holders, 6708. Receipts, \$13,807.05; expenses, \$13,772.14 (salaries, \$6170.40; books, periodicals and binding, \$4687.10; heating, fuel and engineer, \$860.15; janitor service, \$930; printing and stationery, \$254.80).

The circulation of fiction shows a decrease, both at the main building and at the Carnegie branch. The issue of books through the delivery stations shows a falling off. The work for children has been a special feature of the year, the circulation in this department having increased 55 per cent. over that of the year preceding. "Of the total circulation, 71.35 per cent. was children's stories. The classification in this department is not close, many books being placed in 'stories,' which, under A. L. A. rules, would be classed as animal books, folk stories, legends, etc. All fairy tales are placed in the story collection, rather than in the 300 class. A feature of the work with children was substituting for lists of books a display of the books themselves, on special shelves, attention being called to them by pictures instead of signs. These included bird books, animal books, games, colored pictures being used when possible. This for the vacation period. During the school term, birthdays were recognized in the same way. Lessons were specialized similarly. Maps of the different countries studied, headed lists of books on those countries, covering stories, travel, history, etc. Titles in many instances do not mean anything to the little ones; books themselves often mean everything."

Several thousand books purchased by the

school district have been prepared for issue and circulated among the schools by the library.

Revision of the card catalog is under way, the Library of Congress cards being used so far as possible. During the year 10,590 of these cards were received, at a cost of \$100.64.

Salem (O.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated Aug. 31, with appropriate exercises. The president of the library board, Mr. F. J. Mullins, read a short history of the library, and Dr. Sylvester Scovel, of Wooster University, made an interesting address. The librarians present from other towns were Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt, of McClymonds Library, Massillon, O., and Miss Louise Russell, of the Carnegie Library, Alliance, O.

The Salem Library is a notable example of what a few energetic citizens may accomplish in the library field. In 1895, at the instigation of Mrs. Carey, the present librarian, a stock company was formed, which took out 69 shares at \$25 a share to establish a library. With this fund books were purchased, and in 1896 the library was opened to the public in a room rented on the second floor of one of the city blocks. All stock holders were allowed to use the library without charge and other citizens for a fee of \$2 a year. The library was managed by the stock holders, who elected Mrs. A. Carey librarian, with the privilege of calling upon any other member of the association for assistance. No salaries were paid at first to the library force. Until 1898 the library was maintained free of debt upon the membership fees, a donation of a hundred dollars a year from a friend and an equal sum from the board of education to secure free access to the library for high school students. Since 1898 the library has received \$1000 annually from the city under the free library law of Ohio, which was accomplished by the stock holders declaring the library free to the Salem people.

Now the library has been moved into the new building given by Mr. Carnegie, and will continue its great usefulness in suitable quarters. Some idea of what has been done by the librarian, Mrs. Carey, and her board is shown by the growth of the library to 5380 volumes, well selected and classified, and the circulation, about 35,000 volumes annually. The new building is in simple colonial style, harmonious in every detail of finish and furniture and arranged so as to best satisfy the demands upon a modern, active public library.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (48th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1905.) Added, 10,263; total, 136,326. Issued, home use, 346,543 (fict. incl. juv., 60.7 per cent.). New cards issued, 3811. Receipts, \$48,476.57 (for lib., art museum, and science museum); expenses, \$31,127.21 (salaries, \$15,345.54; books, \$7646.57; periodicals, \$967.32; binding,

\$2472.73; printing, \$467.79; light and power, \$747.76).

The great event of the year was Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for a new library building, for which plans are now being worked out. Enlargement of the basement in the present building has somewhat relieved the crowded condition and given new quarters for the periodical reading room and the children's room. There has been a steady growth in use, and the number of distributing agencies has been increased to 246, of which 217 are school class rooms. The home circulation showed a gain of 9 per cent., and about 3801 pictures were lent. The recataloging has made considerable progress. "As the library contains the accumulations of nearly half a century, when each class is recataloged the books are carefully examined, and those no longer useful are discarded. 3573 volumes during the past year have thus been withdrawn." An information desk has been stationed near the card catalog, with the particular purpose of aiding in the ready use of the catalog.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. (17th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added, 1265; total, 15,064. Issued, home use, 58,407 (fict., 70 per cent.). Cards in use, 4580.

Of the total circulation, 13,526 v. were issued from the five delivery stations and 387 from the schools; 47 per cent. of the circulation is from the children's collection of 2413 v. There are only about 8000 v. in the adult circulation department, so that it is difficult to meet the demand for books.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. Mr. Joseph L. Naar, a member of the library board of trustees, died after a few days' illness on Sept. 19. Mr. Naar, who was one of the original appointees at the organization of the board in 1900, served throughout his term as chairman of the book committee, and devoted freely his time and his ripe scholarship to the development of the library along efficient and dignified lines. He also served as 1st vice-president of the New Jersey State Library Association in 1902-03.

Tyringham (Mass.) P. L. The dedication of the new library building was a special feature of Tyringham's "old home" celebration, on Aug. 9. It was attended by a large audience, mainly members and friends of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, and many distinguished guests were present. An address was delivered by Richard Watson Gilder.

University of California, Berkeley. On Sept. 22 the faculty and student body united at a public meeting in Harmon Gymnasium on the campus, in commemorating the gift of the Weinhold library to the University by John D. Spreckels. The chief address was made by Professor Hugo K. Schilling, who

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told of his efforts to secure the Weinhold collection and his successful endeavor to enlist the aid of Mr. Spreckels to this end. The collection, which was purchased for \$7000, contains about 8500 titles, of which some 6200 are bound volumes and 2300 monographs and pamphlets. It deals mainly with Germanic philology, including folk-lore and archaeology.

A movement is on foot for the purchase by the university of the well known collection of Hubert Howe Bancroft. This is devoted to historical material relative to the western part of North America, gathered by Mr. Bancroft in the preparation of his histories of the Western states and territories. In addition, it contains the library of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, which was purchased by Mr. Bancroft in the early '70s.

Washington. Travelling libraries. A sketch of the history of travelling libraries in Washington, by Mrs. Kate T. Holmes appeared in the Washington Library Association Bulletin (published from the state library) for July.

Westport, Ct. At a town meeting held on July 25 it was voted to accept the offer of Morris K. Jesup, of New York City, to give \$20,000 for the erection of a public library building.

Winston (N. C.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was formally opened on the evening of Sept. 21. It was erected from a Carnegie grant of \$15,000, and cost, including equipment, nearly \$20,000. Just a few days before the opening, on Sept. 18, fire broke out in the furnace room late at night, and the building narrowly escaped destruction. The damage, mainly to the walls and the hardwood floors, was estimated at about \$1500 and several hundred books which had just been put in place were badly injured. Every effort was made, however, to remove the traces of the fire, and the dedication exercises were successfully carried out before a large and enthusiastic audience.

FOREIGN

Bavaria. Regulations regarding library service. In Bavaria, a law has been passed governing admission to the library profession. Before undergoing examination, the applicant must have had 1½ years' experience in library work, half of which time must be spent in the Royal Library at Munich, where attendance at the lecture courses on library economy is obligatory.

BRITISH MUSEUM L. (In *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, October, p. 487-488) il. Summary of an article recently published in *Good Words*.

Galt (Ont.) P. L. The Carnegie building, erected at a cost of \$25,000, was opened on Aug. 9.

Glasgow, Scotl. Baillie's Institution F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 15, 1905) Added, 546; total, 19,297 v., 1641 juv. Issued, 48,632, a daily average of 150. This is considerably less than in the previous year, probably owing to the removal to new quarters; but for the last three months of the year there was a marked increase. The number of books issued to women was 2657, as against 727 for the year preceding. The total number of readers is given as 48,800.

Japan, Imperial L., Tokio. The annual report for 1904-1905 records additions of 9415 v., and a total of 226,581 v., of which 180,196 are Japanese and Chinese books and 46,385 European books. The library was open 332 days, and was attended by 137,364 readers who used 701,218 books. The classification of books read shows that mathematics, science and medicine lead, with 149,713 issues; then come literature and language, 136,063 issues; history, biography, geography, travels, and voyages, 118,315 issues; and law, politics, economics and statistics, 109,705 issues. Theology and religion are the least used, with 10,905 issues.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls. (52d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904. Total ref. lib. 130,413; lending libs. 105,764; additions to lending libs. 3138. Issued 2,052,896 v., 1,088,713 magazines and periodicals; there were 1,084,168 newspaper readers, and the attendance at the various free lectures was 76,481. It is also interesting to note the increase of books issued on commerce and political economy, indicating the general interest in the fiscal question. Recognizing more and more the necessity for popularizing the library by removing all arbitrary restrictions, the committee has within the past year extended the open shelf system to the Picton Reading Room, where a decrease in books issued may therefore be easily understood, and also has decided to accept one guarantor instead of two in issuing lending cards and to allow a second, or student's ticket. A new reading room was opened in Anfield, erected out of trust funds left by Mrs. Charlotte Rawdon, while two branch libraries are approaching completion, and the Hornby room for the housing of the Hornby collection of art books, prints and autographs is commenced. During the year the library has lost the services of Mr. Thomas Formby, the deputy librarian, who retired after almost half a century of active duty.

Ontario, Canada. The report of the Ministry of Education for 1904 gives as usual a survey of the library conditions of the province. 428 public libraries (140 free, 288 not free) are reported for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903; 52 public libraries did not report; and 4 libraries, not reporting, were established in 1904. "The decrease in the number of new libraries is due to the wise amendment

to the Libraries Act made during the 1903 session of the legislature. The law previously allowed library boards to purchase books on credit. The evils arising from this privilege became apparent, and under the new provision grants from the government are based only on cash payments for books.

"The province is generous in the aid given to public libraries. The grant in each case amounts to 50 per cent. of the sum expended for books up to a maximum of \$200. It is doubtful if there is any country in the world where greater liberality is shown in aiding libraries than in Ontario. Our library system affords an excellent opportunity for development, and it may be assumed that progress in this field will be marked in the years to come."

University of Toronto L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904; in rpt. of Minister of Education, 1904, part 2, p. 284-285.) Added 2717; total 77,558. The weekly use of books in reading room averaged 768 v., and the average weekly over-night use 338 v. The library appropriation for the year was raised to \$6500 instead of \$6000, as formerly.

Gifts and Bequests

Bennington, Vt. By the will of the late George E. F. Dodge, of Nashua, N. H., the town of Bennington receives a bequest of \$8000 for a library.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Athenaeum L. The Athenaeum has received from George W. Peavey the gift of a set of the "Calendar of state papers" of Great Britain, in 278 volumes.

Rensselaer, N. Y. Didymus Thomas L. By the will of the late Mrs. Lydia M. Francis, of Utica, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

Strathcona (Ont.) P. L. The library has received a gift of \$10,000 from Lord Strathcona, who promised to give this sum whenever a suitable building should be erected.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late John E. Brandegee, of Utica, his entire estate is bequeathed to his mother and sister for their use during their lifetime, and upon their deaths is to go unconditionally to the Utica Public Library. Mr. Brandegee's mother died about a year ago, so that his sister is the present legatee. The estate is valued in the will at about \$33,000.

Uxbridge (Mass.) F. P. L. The library has received as a bequest from the late Mrs. Julia Thayer, of Keene, N. H., the sum of \$5000, "the income thereof to be used by said trustees for the maintenance of said library or for the care and maintenance of said library building, as said trustees shall in their discretion deem best."

Walkill (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late Penelope Borden Hamilton, of Pelham

Heights, N. Y., the library receives a bequest amounting to about \$3000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Cheyney, Pa. Institute for Colored Youth. July 24. \$10,000 for a library.

Manson, Ia. Sept 2, \$6000.

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. Sept. 1, \$30,000, on condition that an equal amount be raised for maintenance fund.

Salem, O. July 1. \$2500 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

Ticonderoga (N. Y.) P. L. June 22. \$2000 additional, making total of \$7000. The extra fund is for the equipment of a room for the exhibition of relics collected on the Ticonderoga battlefields.

Practical Notes

BOOKBINDING AND LOCKING DEVICE. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 5, 1905. 118:177-178) il. 23 claims are allowed for this patent.

BOOKHOLDER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 6, 1904. 112:35) il. This patent is the property of the Library Bureau.

INDEX SYSTEM for drawing-room in shop with great variety of work. (*In Railway Machinery*, Sept., 1905. 5:15-16) il.

TEMPORARY BINDER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 5. 118:89-90) il.

A device for binding newspapers temporarily.

Librarians

BARKER, Miss Beatrice J., of the New York State Library School, class of 1904, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, to accept a similar position in the University of California Library.

CARVER, Leonard Dwight, state librarian of Maine, died at his home in Augusta, on Sept. 16, as the result of a surgical operation. Mr. Carver was born in Lagrange, Me., Jan. 26, 1841, the son of Cyrus and Mary (Wadsworth) Carver. He was educated in the common school, and was fitting for college at Foxcroft Academy, when the Civil War broke out. He at once enlisted in the Second Maine Regiment, which was the first to report for duty from the state, and took part in every engagement of that regiment until it was mustered out in the summer of 1863. After the

war Mr. Carver resumed his studies, and was graduated from Colby College in 1868. He taught for six years in Maine and in the west, and then entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1876, in Waterville, Me. From that time until his appointment as state librarian in 1890 he carried on a law practice in Waterville. As state librarian Mr. Carver was widely known and beloved in library circles, and his death comes as a shock to his many friends, who were with him so short a time ago at the Portland Conference of the American Library Association. He had served as president and was a leading member of the National Association of State Libraries, and had attended most of its national meetings. Through his help and influence library interests in Maine have been largely developed, for he was the leading spirit in the Maine Library Commission, and a friend and adviser in the state library association; while through its efforts the efficiency of the state library was greatly increased. He had been a member of the A. L. A. since 1892. Mr. Carver was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Caffrey Lowe, of Waterville, Me., and he is survived by his wife and a daughter.

CHAPMAN, Joseph W., for 14 years librarian of the Pueblo (Colo.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and has been succeeded by Miss Mary L. Strong, formerly assistant librarian.

CHILOVI, Desiderio. A memorial sketch of the late Desiderio Chilovi, librarian of the Central National Library of Florence was issued as a supplement to the *Bolletino* of that library, for July. It includes a small portrait, and a short chronological list of Chilovi's chief writings.

CLULEY, Miss Frances, children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Homestead, Pa., has resigned that position to become instructor in kindergarten work in Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRAIG, Miss Clara Louise, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the University of Nebraska Library.

DINSMOOR, Miss Kate E., of the New York State Library School, 1904-5, has been appointed assistant in the sociology and history department of the University of Kansas Library.

FAIRCHILD, Mrs. Salome Cutler, vice-director of the New York State Library School, has resigned that position, owing to ill health. Mrs. Fairchild's illness dates from last spring, and though not critical, is sufficiently serious to oblige her for the sake of the future to take a long and sufficient rest from all executive duties.

GOODWIN, John E., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been ap-

pointed assistant librarian at Leland Stanford Jr. University.

HAINES, Miss Alice J., cataloger in the San Francisco Public Library, has been appointed on the staff of the California State Library.

HANSEN, Nicholas, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

HAWKINS, Miss Jean, librarian of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, has resigned that position.

HIRSHBERG, Herbert S., of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

HYDE, Miss Sophie, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed assistant in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

JERMAIN, Mrs. Frances, for 24 years librarian of the Toledo (O.) Public Library, died at her home in that city on Aug. 21, aged 76 years. Mrs. Jermain was the daughter of Rev. George Page, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and the wife of Sylvanus P. Jermain, who died in Chillicothe, O., in 1858, leaving her with six children to care for. In 1871 Mrs. Jermain came to Toledo, where in 1879 she was appointed reference librarian of the Public Library, and in 1884 librarian, a position which she held until her retirement two years ago. Besides her library work she carried on considerable literary work, but these duties never interfered with her home life or with the care and devotion given to her children. As librarian she was a friend to most of the people of Toledo, and no one in the city was more widely known or more beloved.

JOHNSTON, Dunkin V. R., reference librarian of the New York State Library, has resigned that position, owing to the limitation of vacation absence imposed by a recent ruling of the Board of Regents. Mr. Johnston has been connected with the state library since 1883, and since 1890 has been a member of the faculty of the library school as instructor in reference work.

KIERNAN, Thomas J., superintendent of circulation of Harvard University Library, celebrated in May last the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the Harvard library staff. In commemoration of this term of service, he received on May 2 a bronze casket containing a check for \$1286 and a letter with 100 signatures from friends and associates.

MERY, Miss Sophie A., children's librarian of the Toledo (O.) Public Library, died at her home in Toledo on Sept. 10, after a long illness. Miss Mery had been a member of the American Library Association since 1899, and her work in establishing and developing the

children's department of the Toledo library was most useful and effective.

MOLONY-DEMING. Miss Margaret Childs Deming, of the New York State Library School, class of 1902, and Rev. Edward Hely Molony, of Lorain, O., were married Aug. 17, 1905, in New York City.

PHILLIPS-ERNST. Miss Marie A. Ernst, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, and Mr. John Lloyd Phillips, of Blacksburg, Va., were married Sept. 16 at Watertown, Wis.

SHEPARD. Miss Jane, formerly of the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Library, after reorganizing the Watsonville (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed first assistant in the A. K. Smiley Library, Redlands, Cal.

Cataloging and Classification

The BINGHAMTON (N. Y.) P. L. issued in August a small 8-page leaflet on "John Paul Jones: reading list and bibliography."

CONCORD (N. H.) P. L. Supplement no. 1 to the fiction finding list, 1897-1905. Concord, [1905]. 56 p. O.

— Supplement no. 1 to the non-fiction catalog, 1898-1905. Concord, [1905]. 124 p. O.

The first supplement is in two parts — authors and titles; the second is a compact short-title dictionary list. Both are carefully and neatly printed.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for May-September contains a short reference list on Shakespeare.

GLASGOW (Scott.) CORPORATION P. L. Index catalogue of the Woodside District Library. Glasgow, 1905. 44+494 p. D.

A compact short-title dictionary finding list, well printed and neatly bound. It is prefaced by a descriptive account of the Glasgow libraries, their rules and regulations, and an outline of the classification used, which is a slight modification of the D. C.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Classification bibliographique décimale: tables générales refondues. Éd. française, publiée avec le concours du Bureau Bibliographique de Paris. Fasc. no. 1. Exposé et règles de la classification décimale. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1905. 32 p. O.

This annuls and replaces the former exposition of the modified Decimal classification published as fasc. 1, in 1899.

— Fasc. no. 33. Tables des divisions 67+68+69: Industries diverses, Professions

et métiers divers, Construction. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1905. unp. O.

— Fasc. no. 35: Organisation, travaux, methodes. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1905. 176 p. O.

* This is practically the official handbook of the "Universal bibliographic repertory" maintained by the Institute. It contains illustrations of the catalog cases, sample cards, and detailed information and descriptions concerning the work, aims and equipment of this bibliographical enterprise. The "repertory" on Dec. 30, 1904, contained in all 6,603,500 cards.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. At the 1905 meeting of the international convention of the "International catalogue of scientific literature," held in London, July 25, it was resolved to continue the catalog for at least another five-year period, with Dr. H. Forster as director, and to appropriate £2000 annually for the work of the Central Bureau. The amalgamation of the *Zoological Record* with vol. N of the catalog was approved. The executive committee was instructed to take into early consideration the question of issuing printed cards. No mention is made in the "Acta" (*Science*, Aug. 25, p. 252-3) of the proposal to extend the scope of the catalog to include the applied sciences; presumably the project is abandoned or postponed for consideration at the next convention, to be held in London in 1910.

The KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for July appears as a "children's catalog," listing in one alphabet, by author and title, all the juvenile books in the collection. The list covers p. 51-171.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains an extended "List of works relating to bimetallicism, gold and silver standards, etc.," covering p. 344-387. In the August number "Works relating to bridges and viaducts" were recorded in a valuable classified list (p. 295-329).

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) F. P. L. Seventh supplement to the classified list of the circulating department: Additions from May 1, 1904, to April 30, 1905. v. 8, Public Library bulletin, consolidated. 42 p. D.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains short special reading lists on Scandinavia, Fungi, Stories for girls.

SEATTLE (Wash.) P. L. Finding list of useful arts. Seattle Public Library, 1905. 2+45 p. I. O.

A compact D. C. classed list, followed by an author index.

SEYMOUR L., Auburn, N. Y. List of the books in the Case library of electricity and chemistry. Auburn, [1905]. 8 p. T.

CHANGED TITLES

"The Canadians of old," by P. A. de Gaspe (Appleton, 1890, pp. 1-287), and "Cameron of Lochiel," by P. A. de Gaspe (L. C. Page & Co., 1905, pp. 1-xvii. 19-287), are the same book, with slight alteration. The introduction in no. 1 is preface in no. 2. Chapter 1 in no. 1 is Foreword in no. 2. The unaltered p. 19 in no. 2 is on p. 18 in no. 2. Pages 18-20 in one are brought into two pages in the other, and pp. 21-287 are the same.

JOHN EDMANDS.

Knox, G. W., "Imperial Japan" (Newnes). is same as his "Japanese life in town and country" (Putnam), but plates are larger and better and frontispiece is different in Newnes, and type larger.

W. K. STETSON.

"Lhasa," by Perceval Landon, and "The Opening of Tibet" are identical so far as the text is concerned. The English edition in two volumes is profusely illustrated with halftones, photogravures and six maps. In the American edition the chapter headings have been changed as well as the title of the work; the illustrations are different and the maps are lacking. The price of the original is 42 s., while that of the American ed. is \$3.80 net. It is very easy to get an expensive duplicate on this work.

L. H. DIELMAN.

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ART. Caffin, C. H. How to study pictures by means of a series of comparisons of paintings and painters. N. Y., Century Co., 1905. 15+513 p. 22 cm.

"A brief bibliography of books on art readily procurable." p. 481-483.

AUSTRALIA. Searcy, A. In northern seas: being Mr. Alfred Searcy's experiences on the north coast of Australia, as recounted to E. Whittington. . . . Adelaide, W. K. Thomas & Co., printers, 1905. 63 p. 24½ cm.

"Bibliography of the northern territory of South Australia, comp. by T. Gill." p. [55]-63.

BENEDICTINES. Biron, R. Bibliographie des Bénédictins de la congrégation de France. Nouv. ed. Farnborough, 1905. 8°.

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(1803-1869); sa vie et ses œuvres. Paris, Delagrave, [1905]. 8°.

BEST BOOKS. New York State L. Bulletin 96, bibliography 39: A selection from the best books of 1904, with notes. Albany, N. Y. State Education Department, 1905. p. 503-543. O. 10 c.

The usual annual annotated list, recording 250 books of 1904.

BIBLIOTECA COLOMBINA, Seville. Catalogue of the library of Ferdinand Columbus; reproduced in facsimile from the unique manuscript in the Columbina Library of Seville, by Archer M. Huntington. New York, 1905. 3 l., [260] p. (facsim.) fol.

This is the latest and one of the most valuable of the series of sumptuous reprints which Mr. Huntington has issued since 1896. "The manuscript Index or Registrum of the library in Seville, named in honor of its founder, Ferdinand Columbus, has long excited the interest of bibliographers. Its author did not live to complete this monument of patient industry, which, with its minute cheirography, innumerable abbreviations and frequent detailed accounts of cost, place and date of purchase of the volumes, is, in fact, one of the precious treasures of the Columbina."

BOOK PRICES. Livingston, L. S. Auction prices of books. In four volumes. v. iii [Lapham-Richards]. N. Y., Dodd, Mead, 1905. 26 cm.

V. 1-2 were recorded in August L. J.

BRESLAU UNIVERSITY. Pretzsch, K. Verzeichnis der Breslauer universitätschriften 1811-1885. Breslau, Korn, 1905. 15+387 p. 25½ cm.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Bréhier, L. Publications relatives à l'empire byzantin. Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1905. 28 p. 8°.

Extrait de la *Revue historique*, t. 87.

CERVANTES. Cejador, J. Ediciones del Quijote. (In *La Espana moderna*, 1905. p. 1-17.)

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1904. (Clark University L., Publications, v. 1, no. 7. July, 1905.) Worcester, Mass., Clark University Press, [1905]. p. 177-208. D. Records 429 annotated titles.

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COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY. Eckert, M. Grundriss der handelsgeographie. 1-2 bd. Leipzig, Göschen, 1905. 2 v. 22½ cm.

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Reviewed in *L. J.*, 1904, p. 488-489.

EMBROIDERY. Hendrick, A. F. English embroidery. N. Y., Scribner [1905]. 12+125 [1] p., 1 l. (Newnes' library of the applied arts.) 23 cm.

"Some useful books of reference:" p. 107-108.

EUROPE. *History* (1670-1789). Immich, M. Geschichte des europäischen staatsystems von 1660 bis 1789. München, Oldenbourg, 1905. 8°. (Below u. Meinecke. Handbuch der mittelalterlichen und neueren geschichte. Abt. II.)

"I. Kapitel: Quellen und literatur," p. 8-26.

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"Ausgaben und übersetzungen:" v. 2, [307]-318.

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This bridges the gap between Poore's "Descriptive catalogue," 1774-1881, and the sessional document catalog, or "Comprehensive index," issued by the Superintendent of Documents since the 53d congress (1893-95). It is arranged on the plan of Mr. Ames' "Comprehensive index," 1889-93 (which it supersedes)—i. e., a subject-index, followed by a personal index. The subject-headings, however, leave much to be desired; in fact, the absence of cross reference or any other correlation of headings reduces the work to a mere catch-word title index. There is no heading "Bibliography," "Catalogs," or "Indexes," any or all of which might have served a useful end. Individual instances of curious entry abound, e. g., Cutter's rules is entered under—

"Catalogue dictionary, rules for (third edition)," as well as under—

"Dictionary catalogue, rules for, second edition, 1889; third, 1891."

The "A. L. A. catalog," 1893, is entered under—

"Library, model, of 5000 volumes, selected by American library association, catalogue of."

HAGUE CONFERENCES. Baldwin, Simeon E. The Hague conferences on private international law: Bibliography. (*In* Official Report of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28-30, 1904, under the auspices of the Universal Exposition and the American Bar Association. St. Louis: published by the executive committee, 1905. pp. 375-378.) Most of the titles are in French.

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perum-Commanedments. Paris, Picard, 1905. 18+593 p. 8°.

This is the first volume of the continuation, by M. Louis Polain, of Mlle. Pellechet's great work, interrupted by her death in 1900.

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No. 1 contains, among other contributions: "Irish librarians and Irish bibliography," by E. R. McC. Dix; "A short bibliography of Irish history," pt. 1, by J. Condon.

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In 9 divisions: 1, Charter, laws, statutes, rules of faculty; 2, Annual catalogs; 3, General and quinquennial catalogs; 4, Reports of the president, professors and librarian; 5, Reports of the treasurer; 6, Trinity College Bul-

letin; 7, Inaugural addresses of the presidents; 8, Pamphlets, circulars, etc.; 9, Articles in books and periodicals.

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The alphabets of persons, places and subjects, separate in the former index, are here run into one.

DIE NEUE ZEIT. Wochenschrift der deutschen sozial-demokratie. General-register, 1883-1902. Stuttgart, 1905. 8°.

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The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Goff, Samuel Bishop, 1842- is the author of "The monitor."

Hobart, George Vere, 1867- is the author of "The silly syclopedia."

Reid, William Thomas, 1843- is the comp. of "Belmont school chapel service."

Richardson, Robert, is a pseud. of Perkins, Margaret Mower. "The greater Waterloo."

Riggs, Alexander, is a pseud. of Ruegg, John Jacob, 1858-, "Boll weevil."

Vila, Mrs. Annie Fields, 1844- is the author of "Inherited freedom."

Notes and Queries

A CORRECTION.—There is a mistake in the account of the card catalog for blind readers in the JOURNAL for August. On page 475, first column, 4th line from the bottom, the second word from the end should be "left" instead of "right." ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

CORRECTION OF CIRCULATION STATISTICS.—The statement regarding the circulation of books at the Lafayette High School branch of the Buffalo Public Library (L. J., August, p. 461) should be corrected. The circulation from this branch for last year was 29,525, instead of 2925, as then stated. Mr. Elmendorf says: "It would be very extravagant to have 6000 books for less than 6000 circulation, and on this account the error may appear important enough for correction."

METHODS OF BOOK BUYING.—In order to learn the general practice of public libraries as to methods of book purchase, the undersigned would be glad to have replies to the questions given below, in fact anything bearing on this phase of the relation between trustee and librarian would be very acceptable, and will if desired be considered confidential.

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 - b. Is this done regularly, how often?
 - c. Is the librarian present at these meetings?
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 - a. If so, does the librarian make reports as to books purchased?
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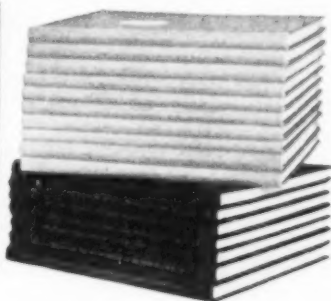
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